The New-York Times.

VOL. VII. ...NO. 2034. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Explanations in Parliament as to the "Entente Cordiale."

A New Trial Refused to the French Conspirators.

Continued Agitation and Arrests in France.

The Threatening Dispatch from France to Switzerland.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

Cotton 96 5-8 @ 96 3-4.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Captain Wylie, left Liverpool about 9 A. M. on Saturday, the 13th inst., arrived at Halifax 6 A. M. of the 26th.

The *Niagara* reports, March 12, passed the American ship *Star of the West*, from Mobile and *American Union*, bound into Liverpool; 15th, off Arklow, exchanged signals with a large steamer; 18th, off Cape Clear, exchanged signals with a large steamer, supposed to be the *Africa*.

The screw steamship *Indian*, from Portland, 27th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 8½ A. M., March 12.

The steamship *Fulton* was detained at Havre by low water, and did not sail until the night of the 11th.

The Paris *Bourse* took out but little news. *Its* main feature was a lengthy pamphlet, issued in Paris, in regard to the friendship existing between France and England. It is entitled *L'Empereur Napoleon III. et L'Angleterre*, and the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, though it is the work of an eminent publicist, a member of the Council of State, yet the inspiration has been derived from the highest sources.

The correspondent hosts of Napoleon's career since he was elected President; refers in glowing terms to the Anglo-French alliance, its results and the earnest desire of the Emperor for its continuance; and then enters at great length into the Refugee question, and shows the danger the French Government is constantly running from the machinations of the French refugees in London, winding up with an appeal to the English Government and people not to be led away by false interpretations, and expressing a hope that his alliance will firmly stand the trials which it is undergoing. The manifesto was regarded as a State paper, and attracted general attention in France. It is said to have produced favorable impressions but in England, the reverse was the case.

Rumors were current of a deficiency arising in the British Treasury, and of a small loan consequently being negotiated. But, on the other hand, it was asserted that, notwithstanding the panic, the customs receipts would exceed the estimates.

It had been currently reported that Count Walewski had resigned from the French Foreign Ministry, but the report was not confirmed.

The Moniteur states that at Chalons, on the 9th, forty men surprised a small post of infantry. They first attempted to get possession of the railroad station, crying out "Vive la République." Driven back, they occupied the head of the bridge to interrupt communication with the barracks. The officers who live in the town quit their way through, and the garrison also breaking out, the rioters were dispersed. Fifteen men were captured.

Lord Malmesbury's dispatch had been communicated to the French Government. Its terms are not known, but it is said to be firm, not conciliatory.

The Times also took out full details of the Indian news to Feb. 9, but it added little of interest to the telegraphic version.

Prince Napoleon was said to have issued a memorandum on the question of the navigation of the Danube to the French Government, and it is directly in opposition to the views of Austria. Russia agrees with England and France as to the absolute right of the Paris Congress to deal with the subject.

There was a prospect of a pacific settlement of the disputes in regard to the Duchies, on account of the King of Denmark's illness.

The *Times* took out nothing else of moment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Owing to the detention of the *Persia* the news by the *Niagara* is virtually only one day later, the departure of the latter having been at a very early hour.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that it was received as an accomplished fact that the differences between France and England had been arranged to the mutual satisfaction of both nations.

The House of Commons met on the 12th instant. Mr. D'Israeli said he would take the earliest opportunity of stating that within the last hour Her Majesty's Government had received a dispatch from the French Government in answer to the dispatch addressed to them by Her Majesty's Government, and he had great pleasure in announcing to the House, that those painful circumstances which had unhappily, for a time, existed between the Governments of the two countries had entirely terminated; they had been terminated in a spirit friendly and honorable, and in a manner which he believed satisfactory to the feelings, as he was sure they would be conducive to the interests and happiness of both countries. As soon as Her Majesty's permission had been obtained, it would be his duty to lay the correspondence upon the table. He would also take this opportunity of intimating the course which the Government proposed to take with reference to the public business of the country. The requirements of the public service at this moment, are so urgent, that Government would require all the assistance of the House, in order to enable them to carry out those measures which they, in the discharge of their public duty, deemed absolutely necessary at this moment, as a supply was necessary for the service of the impending financial year. With regard to the first, he entered into some explanation with respect to the militia, observing that, in August last, a sum of £200,000 had been granted for that service, but in consequence of the state of affairs in India, it was intended to embody a greater number of militia under the act of last session. And, in order to defray the expenditure thereby caused, he proposed to ask for a supplementary vote of £700,000, with regard to the supply immediately necessary for the approaching financial year. He proposed to take a course which had often been usually taken under the extraordinary circumstances under which the House had now assembled, and that was to take the votes on the account; but without the assistance of the House it would be extremely difficult to pass the Ways and Means bill, and, also, the Mutiny bill before Easter. He further detailed Ministers' plans in regard to financial matters.

Several members complained that he was silent in regard to measures of general importance.

Mr. A. Kinglake called the attention of the House and of the Government to the facts which have transpired of the capture of the Cagliari on the high seas by Neapolitan cruisers, and to the continued imprisonment of the English Engineers, Messrs. Parkes and Ware, and asked whether there were any further papers on the subject which could be laid before the House.

Mr. D'Israeli said there was no doubt that the case of these unfortunate men was very distressing and that it had justly excited the sympathy of the country. He had himself the strongest impression that the men were not guilty, but their innocence must be demonstrated by a judicial investigation. There had been no neglect on the part of the Government in attending to the case. It had been submitted to the investigation and decision of the officers of the Crown, and the Government had acted upon their opinion. The jurisdiction of the Neapolitan Government having been acknowledged, it seemed to him that they were precluded from opening the question, and they could only take the most efficient steps to obtain for their unfortunate countrymen prompt justice, and to insure that the investigation should be full and impartial.

This question was one of the very first to which Government had given their attention, and Lord Malmesbury had directed a competent gentleman to proceed to Naples to insure a fair trial, and afford every assistance. Lord Malmesbury, in his dispatch, also expressly protested against any further delay. Government had done all they could, and he believed their exertions would be successful in restoring the men to England.

The subject was further debated by various members, and Lord Palmerston said that the case had occupied the anxious attention of the late Government, and he assured the House that, if they could have found any grounds for claiming from Naples the liberation of these men, they would have done so, but, during the whole course of the negotiations, they had been guided by the opinion of others on international law.

Mr. Roebuck characterized the language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as unworthy of an English Minister. The British Government ought, whether the men had been seized in Neapolitan waters or not, to have demanded their release.

The subject then dropped.

The army and navy estimates were then moved, four months on account, and the motions were agreed to.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

There had been some rioting in Dublin between the Police and the College students; five of the latter are said to be dangerously injured.

The English funds had been dull *during the week* and were unfavorably affected to a slight extent by the French pamphlet.

Money was in moderate demand, at about previous rates.

The Bank of England had made no change in its charges. Consols closed firm under the report of favorable advices from India, but no Indian news had reached Liverpool when the *Niagara* sailed.

FRANCE.

It is said that Pietri will cease to be Prefect of Police after the execution of Orsini and his accomplices and that his successor will probably be a general officer.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France shows a gain in specie of 40,000,000 of francs in Paris, and nearly 16,000,000 in the country branches.

A telegram from Paris of the 11th, says that the appeal of Orsini and his accomplices to the Court of Cassation was that day rejected.

The Moniteur of the 11th says that on the 24th ult. arrests were made in various parts of France, which defeated culpable projects, and led to the discovery and seizure of arms, ammunition and compromising correspondence. *The arrests, however,* have been exaggerated. They are limited to fifty principal ringleaders at Paris, twenty at Lyons, twelve at Marseilles, and four on an average in forty other departments. In spite of this precaution, a gathering took place in Paris on the 5th of March, but firm and vigilant measures caused it to prove abortive, and led to twenty new arrests.

The affray which took place at Chalons was indisputably part of the plan of *systematic agitation.*

The *Patrie* gives further details of the revolutionary attempt at Chalons, showing that the mob took the infantry post by surprise and seized nearly all the *arms. The rioters were subsequently subdued by a* strong military detachment, and many arrests were made.

The Three per Cents. closed on Friday at 69f. 40c.

SWITZERLAND.

The dispatch from France to the Swiss Government in regard to refugees is published. The removal from the frontiers of Switzerland of Italian and other questionable refugees is demanded in strong and menacing terms, and the Swiss Government is told that if they refuse they will incur a grave responsibility, and will have to attribute to themselves the consequences which may be entailed.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is of little interest. The Senate had again rejected Espartero's request to be disencumbered of his rank as Spanish Senator.

A Madrid telegram says that Zuloaga, the Provisional President of Mexico, is well disposed to settle the difference with Spain.

The statement that General Concha was to be removed from Cuba, has been contradicted on good authority.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna dispatch says that an excellent understanding has already been established between the Derby Ministry and the Austrian Government.

RUSSIA.

A Central Committee has been appointed at St. Petersburg to examine all projects for the emancipation of the serfs sent in by the Provincial Committees. The Committee consists of thirteen members, and the Emperor is President.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Sunday Morning.

The correspondence which has passed between the Governments of France and England will not be laid before both Houses of Parliament, but the *Times* of this morning gives the following synopsis of it: "The last of the series of dispatches only arrived yesterday afternoon. Both Lord Malmesbury and Count Walewski, it is affirmed, have throughout shown great judgment and discretion. In reply to Lord Malmesbury's request for an explanation of those passages which have so much offended the House of Commons, Count Walewski very frankly reminds the country of the undoubted proofs given by the Emperor of the value he attached to our alliance by his concessions to our views, both during the Crimean War and since the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace. He proceeds to observe, that after the Emperor had been many times exposed to and escaped many attacks made by assassins, who were proved to have concocted their plans in England, he thought it no presumption to appeal to the friendly feeling and justice of our nation to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of such crimes. Count Walewski repudiates, in the Emperor's name, any idea of wishing to include Englishmen in the category of refugees to whom he alluded, or of a desire to change our laws, or of an intention to condemn them. But now regretting the misconstruction placed on his intention, he requests that the correspondence may cease, and the alliance continue."

The *Times* states, but without vouching for the accuracy of the report, that as one of the results of the diplomatic difficulty between France and England, Count Persigny will not continue to represent France at this Court.

The *Times* city article of Friday evening says: "Consols opened this morning with great dullness at the price to which they receded last evening after regular hours, and subsequently experienced a decline. Better quotations from Paris then caused a recovery, and the market was then ultimately supported by a report, which, however, was not confirmed by anything received at the India house that a telegram had arrived announcing the taking of Lucknow. The general transactions throughout the day were unimportant. Applications for discount at the Bank to-day slightly increased, but still continue moderate. Ninety-six thousand pounds in gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for the continent. The specie by the *Sea Breeze*, £96,000, has also been taken to send abroad. These remittances are said not to have been for purchases of silver, but on some exceptional account—possibly for a further payment by the *Credit Mobilier* for the Austrian railways.

"The *Daily News'* City Article, of Friday evening, says: "The drooping tendency with which the Stock markets opened gave way, owing to the buoyancy on the Paris Bourse. A reduction one-quarter to three-eighths per cent. in Consols was only temporary, and the final prices were the same as yesterday, and with a firm market. Ninety-six thousand pounds in gold was to be taken from the Bank to-day for exportation. It is said to be on account."

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes the sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market at only 31,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on speculation, and 2,500 for export. Owing to heavy arrivals, a decline of ⅛d.@¼d. per lb. on all qualities had been submitted to. Friday's business was only 3,000 bales, the market closing dull at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 7⅞d.; Middling, 7 9-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7⅞d.; Middling do., 7¾d.; Fair Uplands, 7½d.; Middling do., 7¼d. The stock in port was estimated at 272,000 bales, of which 170,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE.

In the Manchester market there was but little inquiry, and prices were weak.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour very dull, and almost unsalable; quotations nominally as follows: Western Canal, 20s. 6d.@22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@23s.; Ohio, 24s.@27s. Wheat dull, but steady; Red, 8s.@9s. 2d.; White, 7s. @7s. 6d. Corn quiet, but steady; Mixed and Yellow, 34s. 6d.@36s.; White, 34s.@34s. 6d.

The *Brokers' Circular* says that Corn has advanced 1s.@2s. on the week.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Highland, Athya & Co., Mollenby & Myers quote Beef steady and unchanged in price. Pork dull of sale. Bacon heavy at a slight decline on all qualities. Lard quiet; small sales had been made at 30s. for best qualities. Tallow had advanced slightly; butchers' is quoted at 56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes Pot Ashes quiet at 35s. Pearls firm at 30s.@41s. Sugar opened firm, but under large receipts closed at weak prices. Coffee a shade firmer, with a good business doing in East Indian. Tea quiet; Congou, 1s. 4d.@1s. 5d. In other descriptions the former quotations are barely maintained. Rice dull at 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. for common, and 6s.@16s. for medium to fine. Tobacco firm at 42s. @42s. 6d. Saltpetre quiet; Baltimore 2s. 6d.; Philadelphia 2s. Oils—Fish quiet, but closed steady; Linseed quiet at 30s.@30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Baring's Circular quotes Money very easy. Bar Silver 5¾d.; quotations nominal. Dollars 4s.; Eagles 76s. 3d. Consols closed at 96⅝@96⅝ for money, and 96⅝@96⅞ for account. The bullion in the Bank has increased £99,000 since last report.

LONDON MARKETS.

Barnes Bros. & Co. quote Saltpetre quiet, but steady. White Wheat quoted 46s.@48s.; Red do., 42s.@46s. Peas, 36s.@38s. Iron dull, both for Bar and Rail, with a slight decline on each. Welsh Rails and Bars are quoted at £6@£6 5s. for both. Sugar quiet, with prices easier, though not quotably changed. Coffee steady, though weak in price, and but little inquired for. Fine Ords nominal. Rice quiet. Spirits of Turpentine heavy, with a slight decline in quotations; sales have been made at 32s. Tallow is quoted at 54s. 6d. for Y. C.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Baring Brothers report American Stocks dull, and prices tending downward, with the exception of Erie Railroad Securities, of which shares are quoted at 37@38, and bonds of 1867 at 77@79.

Rates & Co. report market generally inactive.

United States 6s, 1867-68	101 @103
United States Bonds, 1868	101 @103
Alabama 5s	78 @ —
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72	91 @ 92
Maryland 5s	88 @ 90
Massachusetts 5s	101 @103
Ohio 6s, 1886	96⅜@ 96⅝
Pennsylvania 5s	78 @ 80
Pennsylvania 6s Bonds, 1877	82 @ 83
Tennessee 6s	82 @ 84
Virginia 6s, 1868	93 @ 95
Virginia 5s, 1886	83 @ 84
Boston 4½ Bonds	99 @ 99
Illinois Central Railroad	81 @ 84
Illinois Central Railroad 6s and 7s	94 @ 99
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	95 @ 98
Michigan Central shares	63 @ 65
New-York Central Railroad	80 @ 82
New-York Central Railroad 6s	93 @ 95
New-York Central Railroad 7s	93 @ 95
Erie Railroad Sixes	28 @ 29
Erie Railroad Convertible 7s	60 @ —
Erie Railroad 2d mortgage	27 @ 29
Panama Railroad Bonds	83 @ 85
Panama Railroad Bonds 1895	90 @ 92
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mort	98 @ 99

The London *Times* of yesterday reports an advance in Pennsylvania Centrals, with the following business; P. C. Second Mortgage, 80; Illinois Central Railroad, 9@8 discount; do. Sevens, 1875, 85.

THE MORMON WAR.

Letter from Great Salt Lake City—Mormon View of the Impending Struggle—Reliance of the People on Brigham Young—Determination to Fight.

No later advices are received from Salt Lake City by the *Moses Taylor*, but we have obtained some *reliable intelligence respecting Mormon* designs and purposes in the present opposition to the Federal Government. The following private letter to a gentleman in this City, illustrates the temper of the Mormon people, and proves very clearly that they are determined to obey their chief even to the extremity of war:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Aside from business I have but little to write, as here all is peace and quietness. The Saints have plenty to eat; they live their religion and the Lord is blessing them in all things. We have a Prophet in our midst, even Brother Brigham, who is filled with great wisdom, and what he predicts always comes to pass. I will give you an example of his wisdom on passing events. On the 24th of July, the anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers in these valleys, the news arrived that the Government had stopped our mail, and 2,500 soldiers were on their way here. Brother Brigham answered and said, if the troops got here we should have to help them in. They came as far as Fort Bridger. When he told them to stop, they swore they would come in and hang the leaders of the Church, and showed the boys the ropes Brigham then sent fifty horsemen to wait upon the troops. He told them before their departure that the soldiers were ignorant and to spare their lives if possible, and though the troops might fire upon them, not one hair of their heads should be hurt; that the Lord would be with them as with his servants anciently, when surrounded by their enemies; and though in reality a small number they would appear as thousands. Well, the boys went, and to stop the progress of our enemies, burnt up 76 of their wagons and took 1,700 of their cattle and mules. The soldiers have fired over 500 guns at them but never hit one of them They are now camped at Fort Bridger for the Winter, and are completely whipped. They will never attempt to come in here. The boys said, while the soldiers were shooting at them, if they had had the privilege they would have used them up before breakfast.

Do not be alarmed for our safety, as the soldiers will not come in here. Fort Bridger is about 112 miles from here; and, besides, they will have to come through Echo Cañon. Now, this Echo Cañon is a queer sort of place for an enemy to come through. I have been out there three weeks this Winter. I will try to describe it: It is upwards of thirty miles long, and at the widest part of it not more than 100 yards from mountain to mountain. The sides of the mountains are solid rocks, nearly perpendicular, and 300 yards high. We have dug a canal across, which we can fill with water in three hours. On the walls we have built forts, where we can have a fair chance against superior numbers. There they cannot touch us. When they have passed through Echo Cañon, they will have to attempt the passage of Emigration Cañon, which is no flowery passage to our city. In fact, for the 2,500 soldiers out at Bridger, we do not think them worth bothering with. Let the Government send on their hundred thousand, and they will find immediate attention.

The Indians are hard on the Gentile emigration between here and California. They have taken many lives and much property. The first company that went through shot at every Indian they saw. One company poisoned an ox and gave it to them. The Indians resolved on retaliation, fell upon them, and killed 150, and have now their women and children prisoners. They never disturb a Mormon.

I forgot to say that the soldiers have got some of our Gentile merchants, with their train of goods, and will not let them come in. They have been offering any price for flour. They offered $1 a pound for salt. Brigham sent them a wagon-load as a present, but they would not receive it, so an Indian took a load and sold it at $1 a pound, as they had offered. Brigham called the Saints in California and other places to come home, so the Californians, to make it easy for our brethren to make up their minds to do as they were told, gave early symptoms of readiness to drive them out.

The Lord has bound up the law and sealed up the testimony. Now, says the Lord, after your testimony cometh wrath and indignation upon the people. If you pity us who are in "the house of the Lord, established in the tops of the mountains," secure from harm, what should the Saints think of the world in their blindness, with the hour of their destruction nigh? We expect to see the people come by thousands to Zion for safety. The road is now lined from California to this place with wagons, and the time is not distant when the road will be lined from the Missouri River to this place, if peace be established for a time, and the people are permitted to come and dwel with us.

I have not received any intelligence from you since May, but that I attribute to the stoppage of our mail. I expect the Government thought they had accomplished something to brag about when they took away the mail; but their wisdom is foolishness, and no weapon that is formed against Zion shall prosper, and Old Buchanan, the President, is a near ox, unaccustomed to the yoke, which hits everybody on the shins and everybody will give him a kick, and, finally, Old Bright will be free.

Who could have thought that in this land of religious liberty, the professed Government of the people would have sent the armies at their disposal against the only people on earth whom the Lord recognizes as His people. You may let any person see this letter, for what I say is truth. I have never regretted coming here. Tell everybody who is in favor of Mormonism to come here as soon as possible, or they will see trouble; and for scoffers let them work on.

Tell E. E. not to bring sugar with him, for we have the sugar-cane here, and can produce a gallon of syrup off a rod of land. I shall plant a good bunch this year. I had, last harvest, 76 bushels of wheat from the acre.

Once more, do not be alarmed for our safety, for after the United States are tired of us we expect the whole world and h—l to be arrayed against us; but the stone that the Prophet Daniel said should be cut out of the mountains without hands, will smite the image and become a great mountain and fill the whole earth.

J. S.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor and St. Louis.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

$1,403,949 in Treasure.

Abandonment of the Colorado Exploring Expedition.

Interesting from Central and South America.

OPENING OF THE NEW-GRANADIAN CONGRESS.

President Ospina on Relations with the United States.

Probability of the Ratification of the Cass-Merran Treaty.

DEPARTURE OF SANTA ANNA FOR HAVANA.

Bombardment and Capture of the Peruvian Port of Arica.

Probable Adjustment of the Troubles Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Non-Ratification of the Yrissari Treaty.

THE TRANSIT TO REMAIN CLOSED

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, John McGowan, Esq., commanding, from Aspinwall on the 18th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Moses Taylor* brings the California mails of the 5th inst., and passengers brought down from San Francisco by the Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Age*.

The trip from San Francisco has thus been performed in 20 days and 14 hours, being the quickest on record.

The United States Mail steamship *St. Louis*, Capt. W. H. Hudson, also left Aspinwall on the night of the 18th, for this port, with 213 passengers from California and Aspinwall, and arrived at her dock at 8 o'clock last evening—making the passage inside of eight days.

The United States Mail steamship *Granada* left Aspinwall with the mails and passengers on the 19th inst. at 7 P. M.

The following is the report of the *Moses Taylor*:

March 11—Lat. 23° 40' N., long. 73° W., passed wreck *J. Wallace*, full of water, spars gone, &c. (Before reported.)

March 13—Baltimore brig (name not recollected) arrived at Kingston, Jamaica. Same evening ship *Josephine*, of Baltimore, arrived at Port Royal.

March 16—At 6 o'clock P. M., 10 miles from Aspinwall, passed fore-and-aft schooner, coal loaded, bound in.

March 21—Saw a bark at anchor at the island of Nassau, taking in Guano.

The following is the specie list of the *Moses Taylor*:

Am. Ex. Bank	$60,000	Reuben Meader	$7,000
Frank Baker	4,000	Meader & Adams	6,000
August Belmont	64,000	Morgan, Stone & Co.	5,270
Butcher & Brother	5,000	F. Naylor	3,000
G. Callender	5,500	J. B. Newton & Co.	13,710
W. T. Coleman & Co.	21,000	J. G. Parker & Son	3,564
C. W. Crosby	30,000	James Patrick	50,000
C. H. Cummings	4,000	S. G. Reed & Co.	9,000
Dun, Sher. & Co.	40,000	Renard & Co.	14,900
A. A. Fraser	9,000	D. P. Rhoades	2,000
Freeman & Co.	62,978	Ross, Fale't & Co.	20,575
H. R. Gillis	5,000	Spofford & Tappan	6,633
Gol'te., Fr'l'n'r & Co.	19,700	G. W. Schenkberg	4,000
H. Harris & Co.	3,560	W. Schumacher	2,000
W. Hoge & Co.	20,000	Treadwell & Co.	10,000
Holt, Oatman & Co.	960	L. Von Hoff'n & Co.	14,500
Howl'nd & As'w'l	121,666	J. B. Weir	1,480
James Hunter & Co.	1,965	Wells, Fargo & Co.	472,600
Eugene Kelly & Co.	40,000	Order	155,803
Total			$1,334,800

FROM ASPINWALL.

G. G. Hebson	$48,740	Everett & Brown	$274
J. F. Joy	15,000	D. Headley	300
J. Avezsana	400	Lansburgh & Brother	333
C. L. Dimon	600	Trevor & Colgate	600
Mrs. T. Deke	630	J. Krauss	300
A. D. Ford	323	Order	1,000
Total			$1,403,940

The news from California by this arrival is interesting, though not of special importance. The San Francisco *Bulletin* asserts that the members of the Legislature were making an effort to force the California Democracy to take sides on the Kansas question; a large majority of the people, and most of the newspapers, however, indorse Mr. Douglas' views.

On the 26th February, both branches of the California Legislature passed a bill providing for the immediate taking possession by the State of the State Prison, and the ousting of James M. Estill and his sub-lessees, to whom the State Prison was farmed during Governor Johnson's Administration. In pursuance of this Act, Governor Weller proceeded to the State Prison on the 1st of March, and took possession of the same *vi et armis*. The sub-lessee of Estill had sued out an injunction, and followed close after the Governor, but arrived too late to prevent the seizure of the property by a service upon his Excellency of the writ.

No progress has been made in the Legislature with Lea's bill to suppress mobs. This bill is generally conceded, all over the State, to be monstrous; and the bill is considered dead, and beyond redemption.

On Sunday, 21st February, a terrible tragedy was enacted at Grass Valley, Nevada County. Michael Brennan, an educated and intelligent Irishman, who has been acting as the President of the Mount Hope Mining Company, on that day poisoned his wife and his three children with prussic acid, and then committed suicide by the same agency. Mr. Brennan had been unfortunate in his mining enterprise, and had involved himself in debt to the amount of $100,000. Brooding over his pecuniary misfortunes, he became, it is thought, partially insane, and deliberately planned and carried into effect the destruction of his family and himself.

Henry Bates, Ex-State Treasurer, charged with embezzling the public funds intrusted to his keeping, has been tried upon one indictment, in Placer County, and acquitted. There are two other indictments hanging over him.

Later news from the Colorado River informs us of the sinking of both steamers used by Lieut. Ives in his Exploring expedition up that stream, and the consequent breaking up, for the present, of the undertaking. The Indians on the banks of the river were also found hostile and dangerous.

On the 1st of March, a large meeting of Frenchmen was held at the French Consulate, San Francisco, to express their horror and indignation at the recent dastardly attempt to assassinate Napoleon and the Empress. An appropriate address to the Emperor was drawn up.

Per Contra, an address to the people of Paris was being circulated for the signatures of Republican Frenchmen in California, expressing sorrow for the wounding of the sixty persons at the time of the attempted assassination, and expressing the hope that the *cause* which leads to these bloody tragedies may soon be done away with.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* arrived at San Francisco on Feb. 21, from Honolulu. Her officers and men were all well. This vessel would undergo a thorough overhauling and repairing at the Government yard on Mare Island.

CALIFORNIA.

Increase of Passengers for the Last Season—The News—Ned McGowan and his Libelous Paper—San Francisco Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 5, 1858.

Steamer day again! and, as a matter of course, everybody is "used up!" Young gentlemen, in stunning waistcoats, are running around, with hands full of bills payable, which their "Bosses" finally hope will be exchanged for coin; and the gents aforesaid return with a pocket full of rocks. You people who pick up the morning paper, and note the *receipts o* gold per California steamer, do not stop to consider how many hands have toiled to collect it, or how hard work it is in this country to collect such an amount; however, you know pretty well how hard it is to gather together the "pewter" in your own City, and can perhaps get a general idea of the pursuit of the "lucre" under difficulties. I don't know any community who have had more experience in that line.

The steamers take away a large number of passengers this time. Many have been waiting for the long-expected day when there would be an opposition line; and as that day has come, and the spirit runs high, and prices run low, many take advantage of it, and take themselves off to the East. If we could only select, and send you the refuse of this market we should send you a nice lot. There are so many hangers around, living on credit and their friends, that the most economical thing to do for those so honored, is to purchase tickets and "ship" the individuals while the fare is low. The rates are $300 in first cabin, per mail steamer, and $50 steerage. In the "Orizaba" Opposition Line, $150 to $30—cheap enough, especially when we consider that $25 per head is to come out for railroad tickets across the Isthmus. A large number of very useful men and good citizens seem to be taking their departure. However, they will all come back, after a while, with *their families. Heretofore the price of passage has* been so high they could not afford to bring them. Most of them are Western men, who are blessed with a numerous progeny. If they are not already, they surely *will* be, for children in California are "an unkimmon sure crop," and there name is "legion," besides the usual number of Bills, Bobs, Toms, Bettys, Mollys and Pollys. *California is "some" on all* kinds of vegetables.

Business is not over brisk in these days, although the merchants have never been in a healthier condition, financially speaking, (and physically, the doctors say;) they are not doing as much business, but what they do is on the safe and sure principle. They are less extended, have smaller stocks and fewer credit-customers, than ever before. They only buy as they require, and sell only when they are sure of getting their pay. There is less money embarked in speculations. Rents are reduced, and all other expenses curtailed, proportionately, so that in reality when it comes to the "footing up," if they have not done so large a business, they have fewer bad debts and a smaller expense account to come out of profits. The credit system, instead of expanding, is rather being curtailed, and when a man applies for "tick" now-days, they look at him twice and ask, "What did he come from, and who does he belong to," before they fork over the "notions."

There has been a dearth of clipper-ship arrivals recently, and all kinds of goods are "looking-up" in consequence—not that there is any scarcity—but from the buoyant nature of this market if it has half a chance, and is not pressed down with such heavy loads as it has staggered under for a long time. If it was a State's prison offence for shipping a pound of freight from the East for the next six months, the people who have shipped would stand a chance to get paid for their goods. I think it is high time this market sued for damages,—it's been knocked down continually, perpetually and everlastingly for the last four years, a plain case of "salt and buttery." Some few articles are selling at high rates—flour, sugar, &c.—but they are bound to come down, for there's plenty of wheat, and about a dozen cargoes of sugar *en route* from all parts of the world. I know of half a dozen very smart and sly people who have ordered largely, each supposing he was a very "cute" chap—a wonderful deep "hombre." They will have the conceit taken out of them *poco-peco*.

There is nothing very exciting in the way of news. No new discoveries of brimstone and treacle not in fashion just now. I notice that about once a year there is a *feu de joie* of wonderful discoveries. In one place they find antimony; in another money without the anti; then comes a wonderful account of a new river, and old trees way down in the middle of the earth; some wonderful petrifaction of an animal of the past, who probably was fam liar to that relative of the oldest inhabitant, the "gentleman of the old school," who, by the way, *would* be petrified with astonishment to see what sort of article passes for a gentleman in these days. They are always finding something for a few months, then the tide turns, and they are continually losing something: a town burns up, or down; one man gets robbed of his money; another loses his wife accidentally; sometimes he finds her "laying around loose," and often somebody else finds her, and relieves him from all further trouble. A case occurred a day or two since. A gentleman sailed for parts unknown, and, in the hurry of departure, picked up and took on board, the "baggage" of a gent who had gone to Sacramento for a day or two, in blissful ignorance of the jeopardy that menaced his domestic hearth. When informed of it, I understand that, in his great distress and grief, he exclaimed, "Let her went!"

Every Saturday evening there is a little excitement among the newsboys and Police. The boys have been in the habit of selling a scurrilous paper, published at Sacramento by Ned McGowan, one of the gentlemen whom the Vigilance Committee were after with a sharp stick, and, as it has been decided by Judge Coon to be an improper paper, the Police are ordered to arrest the boys, which gives rise to some exciting chases. You can judge of the tone of the paper by the very amiable view it takes of the character of the defunct Mr. Sullivan, better known as "Yankee Sullivan," whom it terms in a laudatory article, "this generous and good man." If "Yankee" was a good man, we are very glad to hear it. As for being generous, he was the most liberal man, with his little "taps" on stray noses, I ever saw. I remember, one evening, I stopped in at "Florence's" for a glass of 'arf-and-'arf, coming home from the theatre. Mr. Sullivan was there, and spontaneously proposed to knock the head off my friend, knock him into the middle of next week, or any other remote date that the company would name. Fortunately, nobody present happened to owe my friend anything, consequently there was an indifference on their part as to any very remote period in the dim distance. So, Mr. Sullivan only knocked him over a table and two or three chairs. Not being anything remarkable or particularly extra on the "shoulder," and Mr. S. having half-a-dozen other men with him of the same style of liberality, I concluded that as greater men than myself had shown conclusively that discretion was a great deal safer than valor, I would follow their example, so I picked up my friend, tied up his nose, and took him home. They all laughed very heartily when we left, but I never could make my friend see the point of the joke; he could only see his nose, and that was no joke.

In my last I mentioned something about the silver mines about to be worked in the Gadsden Purchase and Mexico. I have not time to go into particulars now, but I will tell you more about them anon. Some very rich mines have been discovered near Tucson, and now that there are a few United States troops in that region, the Indians will be held in check, and the enterprising Americans reap a rich reward. A gentleman just from there says "the country is safe." Now, he met a company of dragoons making a *forced march* after the Indians—two soldiers were on foot leading a couple of bullocks—a sure way of insuring themselves their ration of fresh beef—but not making overhauling the Indians a sure thing.

Miscellaneous News.

Lynching a Negro.—On the 12th February a negro, named Aaron Beasley, living at Auburn, Placer County, who, about a year ago, killed a Chinaman—struck an Irishman named Howard over the head with a pick, which penetrated his skull, and permitted a portion of Howard's brain to escape. Beasley immediately proceeded to the Sheriff's office, in Auburn, informed that officer what he had done, and gave himself up. Howard was found insensible, as the negro had described, and was carried home. Beasley was locked up in jail. During the night, some two or three of the friends of Murphy, being very much incensed, and at daylight surrounded the jail, took the negro by force from the hands of the officers, and hung him up to a tree. Murphy did not die for several days after. This application of lynch law created quite a sensation in the city of Washington, and represented by the Governor Weller, who wrote a letter to the Legislature, severely censuring the people, and calling for the enactment of severer statutes for the suppression of mobs. The people of Placer county, and the indiscriminate use of the pardoning power by the new Governor, renders it impossible to punish criminals legally, and that to defend themselves against murderers is necessary that they take the punishment of notoriously bad people in their own hands. They contend that a negro who murders two men within a year ought not to live in their neighborhood.

Governor Weller and Lynching.—A debating correspondence has taken place between Governor Weller and the authorities of Monterey County, where the man, Jose Anastesia, under sentence of death, was hung by the Under Sheriff, though a respite for thirty days had been received for "Anastasia Jesus." The Governor abuses the Sheriff roundly for not obeying the respite; to which the latter says, although as a private individual he felt sure the Governor intended to respite Jose Anastasia, as a public officer he was compelled to construe the respite strictly, and could not presume his Excellency meant one man when he named another. As there was no time to rectify the error in the names, he proceeded to hang the culprit at the time named in the sentence. Jose contented to two murders on the gallows. The Governor laid this correspondence before the Legislature, and among the letters is one signed by numerous citizens of Monterey, praying for a pardon for Jose, as he was the only leader in the town, and they could not carry on the fandangoes without him.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Cruel Assassination.—William Reynolds, a driver of the Marysville stage, was shot dead at San Juan North, Nevada County, on Feb. 20, by E. Nosteady. It appears that the latter suspected improper intimacy with his wife, and on the night of the 20th, while he was standing in the passage of the Union Hotel, Reynolds was suddenly fired upon from the bar-room; before he could move, the lights in the bar-room were put out, so that he could not see the enemy, while he stood in full view from the passage, because of light from the open door of the dining-room. While thus, Reynolds received two or three more balls from the bar-room, and then he ran. He was pursued through the dining-room into the kitchen, where he fell upon his face in the agonies of death. One or two more shots were fired into his body as it lay. Nosteady made his escape. The people generally, sympathize with him, on account of the supposed domestic injury suffered from Reynolds, though the assassination is admitted to have been cowardly and cruel.

An Execution.—David Butler was hung at Nevada on Friday, 26th February, for the murder of Mr. Morrow. Butler stabbed his fellow-man to death, Mason C. Bolin. There were about 3,000 persons present at the execution. He admitted the homicide, but declared himself not a malicious murderer. He behaved with great courage and propriety on the scaffold, and during his imprisonment deported himself well. He made quite an affecting appeal to the spectators.

Loss of Life by an Avalanche.—A destructive avalanche occurred in Plumas County, on the morning of Feb. 17, by which two persons were killed. A company was prospecting on a mountain situated between Poor

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Terrible Massacre Example and Venezuela—Deplorable Condition of Peru—Non-Settlement of the American Claims—Numbers—Steamers and Emperor of Africa by the Novara—Departure of the Commercial Colonies—Arrival of Steamers—Arrival in Chile.

By the arrival at this port of the U. S. mail steamship Panama, we have received our regular files of papers from Valparaiso to the 1st inst., and from Callao to the 20th ult.

The intelligence from Peru is of a very unsatisfactory character. The country is in a state of anarchy, and the Government is powerless to control the revolutionary spirit which is abroad in the land. The Congress has been in session for some time, but has done nothing of importance. The Executive has been unable to procure the necessary funds to carry on the Government, and the consequence is that the army and navy are unpaid, and the officers and men are in a state of mutiny. The Congress has refused to grant the President the power to raise money by forced loans, and the latter has declared that he will not call the Congress together again. The Congress has also refused to grant the President the power to suppress the liberty of the press, and the latter has declared that he will not call the Congress together again. The Congress has also refused to grant the President the power to suppress the liberty of the press, and the latter has declared that he will not call the Congress together again.

PERSONAL.

Q.—YOU OUGHT TO KNOW WHAT CAN OBTAIN THAT ENGRAVING at HALL & EVAN'S & CO.'s, 1 Astor-pl.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD—IN GREENBACKS.

LOST, on Friday, 3d inst., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., on Broadway, between Bleecker and Canal sts., a GOLD WATCH, engraved with the initials of the owner's name, and numbered 21,000. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the watch to the owner, at No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

LOST, on Saturday, 4th inst., between 4 and 5 P. M., a GOLD WATCH, with the name of the owner engraved on the inside. Any person returning the same to the owner, at No. 1,000 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., shall be liberally rewarded

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

France and England.

If the difficulties which arose out of an ill advised correspondence between the authoritative satellites of NAPOLEON III. and the apologetic Cabinet of Lord PALMERSTON had ever been, in any just sense of the word, national difficulties between France and England, we might now regard them as satisfactorily arranged. The *Niagara* brings us news that on the night of the 12th inst. Mr. DISRAELI, in his place as Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed the House of Commons that all the "unfortunate circumstances which had recently disturbed the intercourse of the two Governments had now happily terminated." The phraseology of the "Great Caucasian" was not quite so elegant or so accurate as his literary reputation should have enjoined it upon him to use, but his meaning was unusually and creditably transparent. He desired to make the House of Commons and the English people understand that the Government of Lord DERBY had profited by the blundering weakness of its predecessor, and that the French Ministry had been properly brought to terms by Lord MALMESBURY. There can be no doubt that this has been done. An announcement made by the English journals to the effect that Lord MALMESBURY's reply to the note of Count WALEWSKI was "firm and not conciliatory," is corroborated by the appearance in Paris of a pamphlet, understood to emanate "from the highest authority," in which the immense advantages to France and Europe of the Anglo-French alliance are elaborately set forth, the policy of the Emperor warmly commended, and the English people urgently invited to consider the propriety of taking decisive steps to protect, so far as in them lies, the life of a sovereign who has shown himself so thoroughly appreciative of the true interests, and so respectful to the character of England. So far, then, as the dissensions between NAPOLEON III. and the English Parliament can be healed by a prompt recognition on the one side and the other of the duties and interests of the two nations respectively, they have become things of the past. But the consequences of those dissensions are more important than the dissensions themselves. Those consequences refer their origin not to the national questions, but to the personal influences involved in the original rupture, and they must work out their legitimate results, unarrested by diplomatic cordialities and by the *entente cordiale* of cabinets.

On the side of England, the events which culminated in the defeat of Lord PALMERSTON have opened the eyes of the nation to the dangers inherent in the alliance of Great Britain with NAPOLEON III., on such terms as prevailed between the cabinets of St. James and the Tuileries during the Russian War and since the Congress of Paris. For the first time since the fall of the Stuarts, England has been made to feel that she had placed herself before Europe and the world in a position secondary to that of France. It has been revealed to her, as suddenly as if by a flash of lightning, that for the last four years her *prestige* in Europe has been overshadowed by the powerful authority of her imperial ally. This is a lesson far from grateful to the English pride, and Englishmen will lay it very thoroughly to heart. The nation seems to draw its breath deeply, as after a great escape—and not unreasonably. For, just as in 1854, Great Britain, to borrow the happy expression of one of her own statesmen, "drifted" into a war, so in 1858 she was fast drifting into a post of apparent subserviency to France, from which nothing but a serious war, perhaps, could have rescued her. To expect of the English people anything like a return to the state of things which preceded the addresses of the French Colonels and the Walewski correspondence, is absurd. Nor can the effects of the recent misunderstanding be easily effaced in France. No people in Europe are more profoundly ignorant of foreign nations and their character than the French. And just as it seemed the most natural thing in the world to men like DE MORNY and his colleagues, that an English House of Commons should modify the English law at the summons of a Premier, instigated by a foreign prince, so to hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen, we may be sure, it appears quite probable that Italians, Frenchmen, Belgians and Germans are allowed to contrive revolution, and to plot assassination in the open day on British shores. The prisoner GOMEZ on his trial had the assurance to tell his judges that everybody in England went armed in the public streets, and this extraordinary proposition was suffered to pass quite uncontradicted—no doubt because it was thought quite characteristic of a country in which intelligent Parisians still persist in assuring you that men are allowed to sell their wives for a shilling apiece and a glass of good ale. The idea that murder and conspiracy are continually fomented in London, has penetrated the French mind, and will not be dislodged by diplomatic civilities and explanations. Here is one root of bitterness. The Emperor himself must retain that keen sense of injury which always haunts men who have brought themselves into difficulty by a fault of their own committing. Whatever he may do, he cannot altogether obliterate the impression in France, that after threatening England he was obliged to conciliate her—and this is not an impression profitable to imperial adventures. Already we hear the first reverberations of the diplomatic disaster in rumors of plots discovered at Paris, and of insurrections suppressed at Chalons, the latter not unaccompanied by bloodshed. We must remember, of course, that the "manufacture" of plots is just now an imperial necessity, more important than the industries of Sevres, or Gobelin, or Beauvais—and these stories of revolt, actual or prospective, must be measured somewhat by a ratio drawn inversely from the severity with which the "system of repression" is urged by the Government. A fabulous outbreak on the Saone, may well contribute to a real compression on the Seine. Nevertheless, we may safely enough conclude that the domestic policy of NAPOLEON must have been profoundly affected by the steps which his Government has recently taken. With England substantially alienated, and with France radically disturbed, the Emperor's "cordial relations" with Lord DERBY's Cabinet can only be positively strengthened by some external pressure which shall make itself felt by both Governments alike. We must therefore look to see NAPOLEON III. intervene still more prominently than ever in the affairs of Europe. Nothing as yet absolutely indicates his advance in the direction of an interference between Austria and Italy which would probably be his most successful move—but it is curious to observe that the Russian Government has joined the Governments of France and England in opposition to the Government of Austria on the question of the Danubian principalities.

Sympathy for Criminals.

It really seems as if there was no chance of getting the Executive and a certain portion of the public to look upon criminals in any other light than as ill-used and greatly-to-be-pitied individuals. The sympathies of juries are notoriously, for the most part, not with the victims of crime, but with the perpetrators of it. A conviction in the most flagrant cases is exceedingly difficult to obtain. Influences of all sorts operate in this City to prevent trial by jury working as it ought to work. When a verdict is obtained, however, the difficulties are but half over. No single Judge on the Bench seems to know enough of law or of criminal procedure to enable him to bring a trial to an unimpeachable close. Some half-dozen of his rulings are invariably discovered to be wrong, and are reversed on appeal, and the more finical and paltry the exceptions the greater the pains which seem to be taken by the court above in sustaining them. The result is that if a prisoner does not escape through the instrumentality of the jury, the chances are ten to one in favor of his escaping through the instrumentality of the court. If he cannot vanquish the public upon the facts he is sure to vanquish them upon the law. Nevertheless, one might fairly suppose that if justice once triumphed over the corruption or stupidity of jurors, and the blundering of judges, she had nothing farther to fear. Nothing of the kind. The criminal has still another chance. The State executive still remains. Juries may convict and courts may sentence, but the robbers of houses and shedders of blood have still a city of refuge in the State Capitol. Governor KING seems determined to be an angel of mercy. He has just pardoned one of the leading actors in the most revolting tragedy by which this City has ever, in these days, been disgraced, and he has done this upon such grounds as, we venture to say, was never before made the basis of such an act. The previous character of a convicted criminal, or circumstances attendant upon his crime and extenuating its virulence, are the only admissible motives to the exertion of the Executive clemency in cases of serious criminality. None of these existed in O'CONNELL's case. Governor KING has commuted his sentence simply because he did not deem it expedient to put in another plea to the indictment. He was found guilty of rape and murder, but the Governor has changed his punishment, because he did not plead guilty of manslaughter. In other words, the Executive is taking upon itself not only to apportion the punishment of criminals to their guilt, but to make amends to them for any blunders they may make in the conduct of their case.

The Jury, it is true, recommended O'CONNELL to mercy, and Governor KING seems to imagine that this creates an obligation on his part to show mercy. There could not possibly be a greater mistake. He must know perfectly well of what sort of materials New-York juries are composed, and what these recommendations really mean. They are sometimes dodges adopted by men who have conscientious objections to the death punishment, in order to change the consequences of their verdict. Sometimes they are the result of a maudlin sympathy with the prisoner, and at others, the condition of a compromise between dissentient jurors. They are hardly ever the only thing they ought ever to be—a careful and conscientious expression of opinion that the moral guilt of the prisoner is in a degree less than his legal guilt. It is only by such an expression that the Governor should ever allow himself to be influenced. If youth, and a miscalculation of the chances of conviction, are mitigating circumstances in a case of rape and murder, we may as well throw open the prison doors.

In short, the whole tide of sentiment, not only among public officers, but among a large number of the people themselves, upon this subject of the punishment of crime, is taking a radically wrong direction. The sympathy which should be extended to the honest, sober and orderly, is lavished upon the vicious and depraved. A man is stabbed in the street while walking peaceably with his wife. His widow is left to bear her bereavement as she may, while the newspapers teem with accounts of the youth and good looks of the murderer, and the grief of his mother or sisters. A poor old woman, with every claim on man's pity, mercy and protection which humanity can put forward, is violated or choked to death by four young reprobates, in the coolest and most deliberate manner. It is a foul and brutal murder; three of the wretches escape the extreme penalty of the law; the fourth, by rare good luck, is convicted of the offence which he really committed; but the gubernatorial heart is soft, and he, too, is sent to the State Prison, to look forward, ten or twelve years hence, to a full pardon. And one cotemporary, the *Tribune*, yesterday morning, prepares the way for the pardon of HUNTINGTON, the forger, on the ground of the great "mental suffering" which that illustrious criminal has been undergoing since his incarceration. What next?

SANTA ANNA ON HIS WAY TO MEXICO.—Our Aspinwall correspondent informs us that Ex-President SANTA ANNA, accompanied by his family, embarked on the 12th instant, at Carthagena, on board the British mail steamship *Clyde*, for St. Thomas and Havana. He was, doubtless, *en route* for Mexico.

SANTA ANNA has for some years been living at Turbaco, a charming village near Carthagena, in New-Granada, where, for a time, in the year 1801, the famous HUMBOLDT also fixed his residence. Turbaco overlooks the bay of Carthagena from a height of two thousand feet, and the ambition of the Mexican "Napoleon" does not seem to have dwindled away in that exalted position. His passionate indulgence in his favorite sport of cock-fighting, (in which love for which, by the way, no less the dynasty or no less a person than the present Premier of Great Britain,) has not materially impaired his vast fortunes; and he is now hastening back to Mexico either to bring order out of chaos, after his conception of order, or to put matters quite beyond redemption. Some of the Washington journals profess to be informed that he will reappear in the arena of his long and restless life as the agent of a European alliance committed to the establishment in Mexico of an independent monarchy to be conferred upon a Prince of the House of Bourbon. But we shall see what we shall see.

A REGISTRY LAW.—Mr. ADAMS, of the Assembly, from the majority of the Select Committee on the bill entitled "An act to prevent illegal voting throughout the State," has made a report.

A Registry law has been recommended by Gov. KING in both his annual messages. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania for many years have had their Registry laws in operation. Yet there is a strong opposition against the enactment of a Registry law in this State—so strong that fears are entertained of the defeat of the bill.

It will be very extraordinary if any except Democratic members of the Legislature oppose it. When a good and just measure is killed, those who do the deed should at least have the expectation of profit to balance the sacrifice of duty.

The provisions of the bill are briefly stated in the report, as follows:

"This bill provides for the registration of votes, by Supervisors in cities, and Assessors in towns. It throws proper safe-guards around the registers, so that they shall be complete, and easy of reference. It makes it the duty of Assessors, to perfect a register of voters in their respective towns, and to review and post the same, similar to the assessment list. It provides that they shall meet, ten days before a general election, to perfect the list, and makes it their duty to stamp every certificate of naturalization. The Inspectors of Election are to be governed by the registry list, unless a registered vote be challenged, when, the oath of the voter shall decide its legality. It also provides, that the list shall be open to public inspection, and publishes illegal registrations by imprisonment; every precaution is taken to make the expense and trouble as light as possible."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Serious Illness of Col. Benton—Navigation of Cape Fear River—The Kansas Debate in the House—Expedition to Revolutionize Northern Mexico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26.

Col. BENTON is confined to his bed, with cancer of the stomach. He works upon his Abridgement of the Congressional Debates as steadily as ever, and hopes to live long enough to finish it. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed a commission to examine into the state of navigation of Cape Fear River. It consists of N. W. ROSS, J. J. SPEIGHT, J. N. MAFFITT, A. A. HUMPHREYS, W. B. FRANKLIN, and W. H. C. WHITING.

The Kansas debate has nearly run out in the House, which adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon, no one desiring to speak on the subject.

The Treasurer's last weekly statement shows the receipts for the week to have been nearly $4,000,000. The amount on deposit is $6,500,000, of which $7,000,000 is subject to draft, or three and a fifth millions increase since the previous week.

The Turkish Admiral and suite have accepted an invitation to visit the Red River of the North, which is the western boundary of Minnesota, the principal object being to see the valley of the river, and to engage in hunting the elk and buffalo. It is proposed to make the trip in July. It is said that Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE, Senators FESSENDEN and RICE, Messrs. BROOKS and CATACHARON, Representatives from Minnesota, and Ex-Governor MEDARY, will accompany the expedition.

The House was not officially informed until to-day of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The New-Orleans correspondent of the Galveston *News* writes that Col. LOCKRIDGE is expected to leave for Texas on the 24th inst., with the intention of revolutionizing Northern Mexico, and that many Northern men and considerable means are engaged in the enterprise. A letter from Col. LOCKRIDGE to the *News* confirms the statement.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26.

The Senate is not in session, having yesterday adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire whether the main trunk of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad is completed, and whether it intersects with the branch in conformity with the law granting lands to Iowa for Railroad purposes, and to report such action as may be deemed proper in the premises.

Private bills were reported from the various Committees.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, in advocating the Lecompton Constitution, expressed his amazement that Governor WISE should have written his Anti-Lecompton Tammany Hall letter.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana—Do you hold him to be in or out of the Democratic organization?

Mr. SMITH—I do not hesitate to say I hold Governor WISE to be out, together with all who refuse to cooperate with the great Democratic Party.

Mr. ENGLISH—Did you support Governor WISE's election to the Gubernatorial Chair?—if not, were you not outside of the Democratic Party?

Mr. SMITH—I did not support him, but I did not make myself active and prominent in thwarting the Democratic Party.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, said Mr. SMITH had no right to read him or any other man out of the Democratic Party. Nine-tenths of the Democrats of the Free States stood with him against Lecompton. If the gentleman from Virginia attempts to read them out, he will find they will read him out.

Mr. SMITH replied that Mr. DAVIS reminded him of the dissenting juror, who characterized his associates as an obstinate set of fellows.

Mr. DAVIS—Did you not, time and again, run as an independent candidate, outside of the Democratic Party?

Mr. SMITH—Never.

Mr. DAVIS—Such was my understanding.

Mr. SMITH—Like a great deal of your understanding, it is unsound. Did not the gentleman from Indiana know that the President was the head of the Democratic Party, and that he has urged, with all his power, the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution?

Mr. DAVIS—Because the President has recommended this measure, does it therefore follow that every Democrat must vote for it? The President may advise but not command me.

Mr. SMITH said the President is the representative of the Democracy and Kansas, in all shapes and forms, and intimated that Mr. DAVIS opposed Lecompton at the prompting of the Republicans.

Mr. DAVIS replied that he intended to carry out the recommendations of the President up to November last, when the President thought proper to change his front.

Mr. SMITH—Exactly—that is the language of rebellion. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS—It is the language of a freeman. [Cries of "Good!"]

Mr. SMITH—A man is known by the company he keeps, and he who is not with us is against us. He then argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution. He said that Mr. DOUGLAS got up his movement against that measure to secure his reelection as Senator, and that Kerry was a converted mule.

Mr. MARSHALL of Illinois pronounced the charge utterly false.

Mr. SMITH replied that the precursor of Mr. ROSECRANS told it to him and several gentlemen present, and some of the Illinois delegation, after consultation, came to the conclusion that this was the only channel to silence Mr. DOUGLAS in the Senate.

Mr. MARSHALL did not believe that any such conference had been held, and repeated that the statement was entirely unfounded.

Mr. COX said it did not become Mr. SMITH, who had turned tail on the Democratic Party, and was elected to Congress by American votes, to make such extraordinary attacks on the Democratic members.

Much confusion ensued, amid which Mr. CRAY moved that the Committee rise.

The Chairman said that Mr. COX could proceed only by unanimous consent.

Mr. CLEMENS objected.

Mr. PALMER characterized the Lecompton movement as a swindle, and said that when the Republicans obtain possession of the Government in 1861, they will invest it with some of the purity and justice with which it was clothed at its birth. While they will not interfere with Slavery in the States where it now exists, they will take care to prevent its extension.

Mr. MORRIS, of Penn., was unwilling to force on the people of Kansas a Constitution which they detest, and which has been consummated through systematic fraud and violence. The one-man power has grown to such dimensions as to threaten the liberties of the country. The framers of the Constitution never supposed that such petty tyranny would be exercised as to require the surrender of private judgment, and the taking of the Executive will as an infallible test of truth. But demoralizing as is the distribution of patronage, it cannot control public opinion, and stifle the expression of their votes, and the people will administer their rebuke to the insolence of Executive usurpation and those who sustain it.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Closing of the Kansas Campaign—The Coming Vote in the House—The Amoor River Expedition—Telegraph to Salt Lake—The Amin Bey Fraud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25, 1858.

The Kansas campaign at the Federal Capital is nearly over. On Thursday of next week the vote will probably be taken in the House, and thus this long pending and agitating question will be disposed of in its present phase. As I telegraphed you to-night, the opponents of Lecompton count upon a majority of seven in favor of amending the Senate bill in the form proposed by Mr. CRITTENDEN—that is, by making it a bill admitting Kansas upon condition that the Lecompton Constitution shall be again submitted at a popular election, and is ratified by a fair majority of the people; also, in the event of the rejection of that instrument, authorizing the call of a new Convention, &c. This, of course—if adopted—would kill the Lecompton swindle; but some of the Republicans object to it earnestly upon the ground that it would involve an assent by them to the acceptance of a Pro-Slavery Constitution, and the admission of Kansas with an organic law of that character, provided the people should choose to adopt it, or they should again be cheated and defrauded out of a fair expression of the popular will. These scruples, probably, will be overcome, however—for it does not follow that the acceptance of this mode of settlement, in the present instance, will establish a rule for Northern action in others where its application would be less safe. The South is accustomed to make precedents when wanted—and there is no reason why the North should do otherwise.

I do not share in the confident anticipations of the defeat of the Lecompton swindle in which some of our friends indulge. The fight is a close one. The moral weapons are all with the opposition, but the material weapons and ammunition are with the Lecomptonites. I hope the fraud cannot be consummated. If past experience had not taught me how unsafe it is to rely upon the most solemn assevera-tions of the merely sordid politician, I should have no doubt of the result. To-day there is a clear majority pledged to the defeat of the Lecompton scheme; but I anticipate treachery; and the confident manner of the leading Lecomptonites themselves gives color to the rumor that certain of the professed opponents of the measure are playing false for the purpose of bilking. God grant it may not be so; but the constituencies will do well to watch closely, and remember that treachery in such a case as this must have been purchased with a price. The rumor is revived that there will be two or three Republicans absent when the vote is taken. If there *are* men wearing the Republican badge who can consent to make a trade with the Administration, we shall know them when the list of absentees is scanned.

In my reference to the explorations of Major COLLINS in the Amoor River region, published a day or two since, I am made to allude to the Amoor as a river in Siberia. This is not correct. The Amoor lies in Northern China, and its head waters penetrate Siberia. When the allies drove the Russian forces from Petropolowski, the latter crossed over to the mouth of the Amoor and fortified themselves there. As time and opportunity served the Russians proceeded up the river, and finding it a great stream, watering a rich and fertile country, the Russian Government concluded to take possession of it; and they have assumed control of a district large enough to make half a dozen States of the American Union. It is only recently that Russia became aware of the value of this region, notwithstanding she has long conducted an extensive trade there with in teas and other merchandize carried thousands of miles inland. Major COLLINS' narration of his travels seems almost a romance; and yet it bears the sterling impress of truth, even were he not well known as a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, as well as great intelligence.

The Military Committee of the Senate have reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for the immediate erection and operation of a line of Magnetic Telegraph to Salt Lake, in order that the Government may have at its command ready means of prompt communication with the Army of Utah. That this is eminently necessary as a war measure, no one can doubt—and it is to be hoped that Congress will take prompt and favorable action upon the subject. The bill provides no monopoly, but leaves the Executive to make the best contract he can with any parties who are competent to do the desired work. I understand, however, that there are parties ready to have the line in active operation in less than five months from the day that the contract is made.

Justice demands a prompt and decisive reply to the communication which appears in yesterday's TIMES, in the shape of a Constantinople letter under the caption of "The Amin Bey Fraud," the writer of which has abused your courtesy in order that he might utter a malicious slander against an honorable gentleman. The articles to which the communication purports to be a reply, charged that "AMIN BEY," who came to this country in 1851, and was paraded all over the land "by authority," was an impostor, in so far as he claimed to be a Bey, and the Sultan's Ambassador accredited to the United States. "E. P. P." now substantially corroborates the charge, for he confesses that AMIN was a teacher in the Naval School near Constantinople, and not a diplomat. That is precisely what your correspondent and others who exposed the impostor always claimed. We have constantly maintained that AMIN was a teacher only, who came here on private account, but was palmed off as a representative of the Sultan, which he was not in any manner whatever. He was not even entitled to the designation of "Bey" [Prince] which he assumed in this country, and which does not appertain to him at home even "by courtesy," as in the case of our Militia Generals who go abroad with "U. S. A." marked upon their baggage. If these charges against AMIN are not well-founded, it is the simplest imaginable task to disprove them by tangible evidence; but the assertions of interested parties are of no value in the premises, and until something better is offered, the charges must stand confessed.

But the most offensive part of "E. P. P.'s" letter is that which reflects upon the character of FARNUM DAINESE—late United States Consul at Constantinople—and which, with reckless audacity, refers to certain documents published by Congress, for evidence to sustain imputations upon that gentleman's honor. I have been long familiar with the controversy between JOHN P. BROWN and Mr. DAINESE—a controversy in which DANIEL WEBSTER, when Secretary of State, after long and patient investigation, thoroughly and emphatically vindicated Mr. DAINESE, and practically rebuked the course pursued towards him by Mr. BROWN, United States Dragoman at Constantinople. The documents referred to I have examined with care; and I undertake to say that they show nothing whatever in the least discreditable to Mr. DAINESE, while they do establish one of the basest conspiracies against him which I have ever known men in power to level at the interests and reputation of a private gentleman. "E. P. P." either does not know of what he writes, or else wilfully pervert the truth.

The Democracy [illegible] Anti-Lecompton Meeting at [illegible], Conn., Friday, March 26.

A large and spirited Anti-Lecompton democratic meeting was held in this city this evening. JULIUS STRONG, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, presided. Resolutions denouncing the Lecompton swindle as a fraud upon the people of Kansas, and a violation of the principles of the Democratic party, were adopted. Ex-Governor HAWLEY, Hon. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, and others addressed the meeting. Our large hall was filled to overflowing.

Democratic Mass Meeting at [illegible], Cleveland, Ohio, Friday, March 26.

The Democracy held a large and enthusiastic meeting here last evening, to denounce the Lecompton swindle. Ex-Governor WOOD presided, and made the opening speech, and was followed in an able address by the Hon. Mr. BALDWIN, of Stark county. Resolutions were adopted strongly indorsing the present Administration, and in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas.

Trial of Townsend also Begun—Important Testimony in Course.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., W., Friday, March 26.

The trial of TOWNSEND, the highwayman, commenced to-day. Great excitement prevails. Witnesses from the surrounding country are present in force. There are upwards of 100 witnesses, including the military escorts, to be examined on the part of the Crown, and nearly as many on behalf of the prisoner. The opinion prevails that the testimony will be concluded, and he be convicted. The trial is expected to occupy several days.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Friday, March 26.

The chair manufactory of BENJAMIN HOWARD & Co., in Ashburnham, with coal-building and contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

MERRILL'S satinet and woolen cloth manufactory, in Fairhaven, Windsor Co., Vt., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss estimated at $15,000. Insured for $8,000.

FIRE IN BELVIDERE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 26.

The steam tannery of Messrs. STOKES & Co. was totally destroyed by fire at Belvidere. Loss $40,000; about $8,000. Insured for $6,000.

FIRE AT WINCHESTER, MASS.

BOSTON, Friday, March 26.

In Winchester, Mass., yesterday afternoon the cotton batting manufactory of MOSES & SON was destroyed by fire. Loss, $10,000; insured for $5,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, March 26.

The Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference is in session at this place to-day.

A number of candidates were admitted on trial, and a number of young men received into full membership and elected to Deacon's orders. Also an address from the Bishop.

At the afternoon session, the report of the committee on Sabbath Schools was adopted. It showed a gain of 6,000 conversions in the Sabbath Schools within the Conference during the last year.

Condition of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 26.

The water in the channel of the river at this point now measures 15 feet, but is falling.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, March 26.

The water in the river at this point has fallen eight feet, and is falling.

The Burning of the Steamer Evansville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, March 26.

The *Courier*, of this city, says that the White River steamer *Evansville* took fire at Napoleon, and that thirty bales of cotton were thrown overboard, and that three of the deck hands were drowned.

A dispatch from Memphis, however, says that the White River steamer *Evansville* is at the levee there, and that she was slightly damaged on the up trip.

The Next Steamer for Europe.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, March 26.

The Canadian Company's steamer *North American*, will sail from this port direct for Liverpool at about 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Telegraphic dispatches left at our office, No. 21 Wall-street, previous to 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, will be sent forward and be promptly delivered in London at Liverpool.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 26.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, Capt. LANG, from Boston, arrived at this port at 4½ A. M., and sailed for Liverpool at 9 o'clock this morning. Weather cloudy, with light N. W. wind.

Sailing of the Niagara for Europe.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara* sailed at 8 A. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday. Wind still at W.; breeze; cloudy.

Lake Navigation.

OSWEGO, Friday, March 26.

The schooner *Lucinda* arrived this afternoon from Toronto, with flour, &c. A vessel cleared yesterday for Canada. Navigation now open at nearly all ports on Lake Ontario.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first part of Mr. FORREST's benefit came off last night. The remainder will be given to-day at 1 P.M. There was a very good house, and the performance of MEYERBEER's "Huguenots" was admirable in every respect. Mr. FORREST in particular being in remarkably fine voice. Signor BENEDETTI sang the rôle of *de Nevers*, instead of TRAVENSKI, and acquitted himself creditably; as also, too, of very unnecessary surroundings. At the Matinée to-day, will be given the whole of Macready's "Martha," with Mme. JOHANNSEN, Miss EMMA FORREST, PERKINSON, &c., in the cast. All the purchasers of tickets for last night are admitted gratis.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	N. Lat.	Time, Mar. 26	Wind.	Weather.
Quebec, C. E.	46.49	A. M.	—	—
St. John, N. B.	45.16	—	—	—
Eastport, Me.	44.54	P. M.	N. W.	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me.	44.47	P. M.	N. W.	Cloudy.
Halifax, N. S.	44.39	—	—	—
Portland, Me.	43.39	P. M.	N. W.	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	43.28	—	—	—
Rochester, N. Y.	43.8	—	—	—
Boston, Mass.	42.21	P. M.	W.	Cloudy.
Springfield, M.	42.6	P. M.	—	—
Albany, N. Y.	42.39	P. M.	W.	Cloudy.
New-York,	40.42	P. M.	W.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia,	39.57	P. M.	W.	Cloudy.
Washington,	38.53	P. M.	W.	Cloudy.

CITY ITEMS.

The Baptist Examiner of this week says:

"Our lateral summary shows a great leap, though important, of recovery above 20 deaths, and several unusual conversions are thereby specified, and the Sabbath-less condition of the New-York City Mission is passed into history. Over seventeen hundred

The New-York Times Saturday, March 31, 1888.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROADWAY.—Regular Auction sales of Dry Goods, Notions, &c., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock. Goods bought and sold on private terms, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.

Samuel Harris, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 45 BROADWAY.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Sundry and Goods bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock. See catalogues.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO, OF	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 59 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas upon the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Bonds, notes, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER FIRE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SATHER & CHURCH,
OF SAN FRANCISCO,

The American Exchange Bank is authorized, to a limited extent, to cash or discount the sight drafts or bills of exchange of SATHER & CHURCH, at San Francisco, on said Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere.

The same arrangement applies also to the outstanding drafts of W. O. BLEEKER & CO., of Columbia, Cal. Drafts to be presented in duplicate.

JOHN B. MURRAY
Has removed to the offices lately occupied by the United States Trust Company,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK BUILDING.
Business Paper and Loans on Securities negotiated.
Bonds and Stocks bought and sold on commission.
Orders for the investment of money, collection of dividends and sale of securities, executed promptly.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the assignment hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at his office No. 76 Broad-street, in the city of New-York, by the 16th day of May next, for reception of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and the holders of such drafts will, in virtue of a provision to that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference in their favor created by such assignment. It is particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.

Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive special free tickets to and from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 21 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above election.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—Due in 1866; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $350,000.

Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1866, convertible into the Stock of the Company, on which 8 per cent. dividend is paid. The road is perpetually leased to Chicago and State Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $135,000.

City of St. Louis 6 per cent. Bonds.

County of St. Louis (short) 7 per cent. Bonds.

City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds, due in 1876, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.

City of Keokuk 10 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1859 and 1860. For sale by

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cohoes Company will be held at the office of the said Company in the village of Cohoes, on the first Monday of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the election of Directors, and for the sale at auction of such real estate as shall be then offered in pursuance of the recommendation of a former Stockholders' meeting, and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.

J. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

Dated March 10, 1858.

TO BONDHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 16 William-st., New-York, March 20, 1858.—This Company are now prepared to issue bonds for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1856, and Aug. 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, due May 1, 1858, and Nov. 1, 1858; also, for the coupons of the 10 per cent Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1857, May 1, 1858, and Nov. 1, 1858.

C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PAPER WANTED.—Also, paper of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Albany houses.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan Bank Building.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds maturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Meigs & Greenleaf, No. 50 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.

J. B. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.

March 17, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, ALBANY AND TROY PAPER WANTED.—Collections made in Northern and Western States. Remittances to Banks or Drafts on

GEORGE PARISH OGDEN,
Banking Agency, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED TO LOAN—$3,500 ON BOND AND mortgage, upon property in a town in the immediate vicinity of the City, worth $8,000. Any person having the above amount to loan for two or three years, will find this a good investment, as the money will be used to improve the property upon which the mortgage is given, and which will make it worth $12,000. The interest will be promptly paid at any place the mortgagee may designate. For information, address WM. H. PAYNE, care G. B. Kellay & Co., corner North Moore and West sts., N. Y.

ILLINOIS.—GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD TEN per cent. bonds for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

THREE HUNDRED SHARES DELAWARE and Raritan Canal Stock for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE Stock wanted. JOHN B. MURRAY
No. 40 Wall-st.

$10,000—$900, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500 and $6,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 59½ Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT Sinking Fund Bonds for sale by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

TO CREDITORS OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A dividend of nine per cent. on each of the ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank as were not presented in time to participate in the first dividend will be paid on demand by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, at its office, No. 49 Wall-st., corner of William.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 1st of April next. The transfer book will be closed till that date. By order of the Board.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

New-York, March 19, 1858.

OILS.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL.—WARRANTed very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 32 to 40 gallons. Only agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 10 William-st

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS OR CHANGES OF ORIGINAL PLANS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 188, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board passed in January, giving that notice, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for the construction of the enlargement and improvement of all the sections of the canals which may be required to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Feasibility in Round Lake.....$7,000

Together with all the unfinished work of the Glen-Haven Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indicating therein if each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to be employed or interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidences of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 376, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Comptroller will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may reject all of the proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

1 Boat, 28 ft. B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 84; 650 do. Elm Boards, $12; 350 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 21 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $23; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $500; 3 small Boats, $150; 9 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Fluid Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 3 large Plank Rafts, $5; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Rock Hoes, $1 50; 15 Steel Drills, $7 50; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Pair Flow Gates, 1 Water Falls, Con. 1 Dipper, 13m. 1 Hoe, 28c.; 1 Pile Auger, $4; 2 Steam Presses, $3; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast.) $21; 1,400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought.) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross-cut Saws, $4 50; 3 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 3 Augers, $9; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $7; 500 pounds old Iron, (Cast.) $7 50; 2 Stone Hooks, $3; 3 Adzes, $1; 4 Wrenches, $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c.; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2; 1 Gravel Selve, $2; 10 pounds White Lead, 62c.; 3 Tool Chests, $7 50; 6 Saddle Irons, $3; 10 Feeding Blocks, $10; 1 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,463 24.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work, within eight days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.

The name or names of the persons proposing, must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting, dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL L. WELLON,
CHARLES H. SEERELL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.
} Canal Commissioners.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE CELLARS connected with Washington Market; the cellar under the store No. 39 Liberty-st., and the large rooms 3d story of Union Market, will be leased on bids at public auction on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1858, at 12 o'clock, M., at the City Hall, for the term of one year from the 1st of May next.

The following stores and houses will also be leased in the same manner, for the same period, and at the same time and place, viz:

1. Three stores, Nos. 12, 14 and 16 Greenwich-av., corner Amos-st.
2. Hotel, foot of 26th-st., East River.
3. Engine-house in 22d-st., between 1st and 2d av.
4. Frame building 13th-st., east of 4th-av., next to Hook and Ladder Co., No. 12.
5. Store, No. 3 Elizabeth-st.
6. Third, fourth and fifth lofts of store No. 39 Liberty-st.
7. Engine-house, No. 39 27th-st.
8. Three-story brick house, No. 79 Willett-st.
9. Two-story brick house, No. 23 Gouverneur-st.
10. Two story and attic brick house, No. 79 Houston-st.
11. Part of two-story frame house, No. 343 3d-av.

N. B.—A plot of the property to be leased, containing the conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1858.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE of the 16th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN

To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

To climb or walk on the walls or fences.

To turn carriages, horses, goats or swine into the Park.

To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf, or any buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.

Or to converse or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.

All persons offending against these ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Police Keepers will give all necessary information and directions from the Police.

The business offices and the Police station of the Park are on 5th-av., at 79th-st.

By order of the Board.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Vice-President,

DAVID H. HAST, Clerk.

Dated New-York, March 17, 1858.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty-seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st. to the line ditch; 3d-st. from Washington-st. to 200 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st. from Hudson-st. to Bloomfield; 5th-st. from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st. from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st. from 3d-st. to 4th-st.; Garden-st. from 5th-st. to 9th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against CHARLES S. MATHEWS, of the City of New-York, hotelkeeper, are hereby required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the first day of May next. And all persons indebted to him are required to make payment thereof to the undersigned by the same time.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1858.

S. L. DUEYER, Assignee,
No. 34 Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS.

TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS.—COLE, SUMNER & CO.,
BANKERS, LA CROSSE, WIS.

Will locate Land Warrants on selected lands in Wisconsin, at the opening of the Land Offices, the 5thday of April. Address early and secure good locations. Refer to KETCHUM, HOWE & Co., Traders' and Importers' Bank, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 176 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands. Pension. Extra Pay, &c., procured.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

GOVERNMENT BRAND AND WEIGHT—Direct from the Peruvian Agency store-houses, in large or small quantities, at agents' prices.

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Dey-st.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices.

GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,
No. 52 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

CH. A. PEABODY HAVING RETURNED to the practice of law, may be found at his office, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, March 31.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	60
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamships ARIEL, 3,000 tons, E. D. Lunton, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, Edward Cavenet, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 2, North River, at noon previously, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Return for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
North Star	April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wednesday, May 19
Ariel	Sat., May 15	Sat'day, June 12	Wednes'y, June 16
North Star	June 12	Saturday, July 10	Wednes'y, July 14

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Worrow, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Glasgow, Goodwin,	Wednesday, April 14, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan,	——, at 12 noon.
Edinburg, Canning,	——, at 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. Stone, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 9 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock. The PERSIA will sail on the 14th April.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. Lafevre, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday	April 10	Wednesday	April 28
Saturday	May 22	Wednesday	June 9
Saturday	July 3	Wednesday	July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $120; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, March 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER succeeds, leaving WEDNESDAY, March 31. The large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE, and St. MARYS, for Florida, connect at Charleston, with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and West. Adams Express Agents throughout he Southern country will give information to shippers and passengers respecting the line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Parker, will leave on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $3; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain Isaac Crowell, will leave on SATURDAY, March 27, at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA, Captain G. E. Schenck, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 31.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

2:30 P. M.—Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M.—for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Milberton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3½ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., old Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. P. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 5:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC 12, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11¼ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 3:45 P. M. from 26th-st. only, and Passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:10 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:55 and 5:35 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. '58. Through tickets and for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 9 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point.—Cough in 20 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. H. SMITH, Receiver.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of JAS. S. PAYNE & CO. is dissolved from this date, and that hereafter business will be conducted by the subscriber on his own account at Nos. 34 and 36 Ann-st.

JOHN R. SMITH.

New-York, March 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MEYER & STUCKEN being dissolved, I have obtained myself here under the firm of

L. H. MEYER.

The purpose of carrying on a business similar to that of my late firm.

L. H. MEYER.

New-York, March 16, 1858. Office No. 10 Dexter-st.

MEDICAL.

THE TALENT OF ONE OF THE MOST EMINENT EUROPEAN PHYSICIANS

Is employed in illustrating the new edition of that professional standard work,

HUMAN FRAILTY;

OR, PHYSIOLOGICAL DISCOURSES,

JUST ISSUED FROM THE PRESS.

It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the married state, and for the means from entering into the married state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurity of sex, with observations on the direful results of empiric advice; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the symptoms of chancral taint, and examination of the spermatozoa, by the patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses.

Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Tricomaur, from Dr. BABIN'S W. No. 167 Fulton-st., four blocks west of Broadway, New-York. To be consulted as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved this it will radically cure any case that can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither contains nauseous nor offensive the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the precautions of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent,
No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

M. S. BURR & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—From the earliest ages stimulants have been resorted to as a means of reviving the energies of Nature. Of this fact, both sacred and profane history assure us. But the great difficulty has been to find an exhilarant which would produce the desired effect, gentleness and certainty, and entail no subsequent depression. The grand desideratum, sought so far by every physician from the time of Galen to the present day, is accomplished at last! The LUCINA CORDIAL restores and permanently invigorates the broken-down system; nay, more, it replaces natural weakness with energy and strength. The desponding it revives, the feeble it endows with vigor; and the chamberlained and wealth-sick it restores to health, and it also preserves. To the sickly wife it imparts that degree of vital force necessary to the crowning joy and great object of matrimony. To the debilitated husband it gives the nervous and muscular energy which characterizes manhood. In all cases of nervous diseases, low spirits, indigestion, liver complaint, want of appetite, mental exertion, faintness, emaciation, impotence, &c., from any complaints, acute and chronic, which depress and weigh down the mind and body, it is an absolute, infallible specific. Ladies of delicate constitution, subject to those derangements peculiar to the feeble of their sex, will obtain immediate relief from its use.

Persons fearing the Lucina Cordial, by sending a remittance to Dr. MAGNIN, No. 833 Broadway, New-York, or to E. FLINT, druggist, corner of 9th-av. and 30th-st., can have it safely packed and sent to any part of the world. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $8.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, AGASSE'S CURLING'S, and other Eminent Surgeons' Practices, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 fine illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 229 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate rooms, consulting.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of the Committee on Frauds.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Cornell in the Chair. A petition was received from Messrs. Schmidt and Fowler and others for a ferry from Desbrosses-street, North River, to Jersey City. The petition was referred.

Alderman Adams offered a resolution to ask the Legislature to confirm to the City the West Washington Market land. Another petition was received from Mr. Reilly, changing bounds in relation to the new fixed scales at West Washington Market. A communication was received from the Mayor, stating the necessity of having the land confirmed to the City.

Alderman Tucker moved that the Committee on Windmill Piers and Slips be instructed to report in relation to their condition.

Alderman Cornell moved that all the papers before the Committee on Frauds, and such others as might be required, should be referred to the Committee on Police Affairs, and the Committee discharged. The papers were referred, but the Board refused to discharge the Committee.

The Committee on Frauds, to whom were referred the petitions of alleged fraudulent assessment for setting curb and guttering and flagging four feet wide with flag and guttering, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth in Third-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets, and for flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth avenue, reported the results of their investigations. They state that the specifications with the Third-avenue cases were issued under the administration of James Farley, Street Commissioner; that the contract was given to Bernard Callahan, and that G. N. Delavan was the inspector; that the contractor failed to perform the work in accordance with his contract, and that consequently it remained undone from December, 1856, to October, 1857; that subsequently the contracts were awarded to Chas. Devlin by Joseph Taylor, Street Commissioner, and that he completed the work. The surveyor was Mr. Boyle. That on examining Boyle's returns, figures were discovered to have been added, as has heretofore been published, increasing the assessment upon the property holders 40,000. By whom the alterations in the returns of the Committee were unable to discover. It appears, however, that Charles Devlin, the contractor, received from the Comptroller on the 16th day of February, and the 15th day of March, 1857, two bills therein for the said work, and that the same had been completed and assessed against the property owners and is now in process of collection.

In the Fifty-fourth-street case it appeared that proposals were received from Daniel Gallagher at 20 cents per foot for flagging; from C. C. Ellis, at 63 cents per foot, and from George Mountjoy, at 75 cents per foot. The contract was awarded to Gallagher for flagging, as appeared from the books; the work was done, however, and executed by George Mountjoy, at 75 cents per foot. The contract was awarded to Mountjoy by the Street Commissioner, with a total disregard of law and ordinance, and for the benefit of the highest bidder. Mountjoy subsequently assigned the contract to Terrance Farley, who completed the work. A number of lots were assessed for the improvement that were not on the line, and through either error Farley received $900 more than he did. It was evident to the Committee that the work was not done in accordance with the specifications, and that erroneous and fraudulent returns were made by the Surveyor. In the matter of the Third-avenue, the Committee are satisfied that fraudulent alterations could not have been made without an understanding or collusion between the Board of Assessors and the Street Department, and that if they could have obtained sufficient evidence against any or all of the parties, they would have recommended that the necessary steps be taken to obtain their immediate removal from office; but unfortunately they could not obtain it. The evidence against Surveyor Francis E. Vidal, in the Fifty-fourth street case, in the opinion of the Committee, warrants them in recommending his immediate decapitation. The Committee recommended the following resolutions: That the Council to the Corporation be authorized and directed to take legal measures against the contractors for flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. For cutting and guttering, flagging, &c., in Third-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, for the amount of overcharge found in the assessment for said work.

That Francis E. Vidal be removed from the office of City Surveyor.

That the matter of interpolations of public documents being the Surveyor's return of the work on Third-avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, be sent to the District-Attorney, with a request that he take official action on the premises.

This was ordered printed.

The report in favor of granting the use of four lots of ground to the Nursery and Child's Hospital was amended so read "two lots," and then adopted.

Sea and Ship News.

The California Mail Line (*Mr. Roberts'*) has arranged to dispatch the steamer *Empire City* from this port on the 3d of April, with the surplus passengers, to connect with the *Golden Gate*. The through fare has been put at $110 in the steerage by this steamer, while the regular rates will be charged on the *Moses Taylor*, which leaves on her regular day, the 5th. The passengers by both steamers will go up on the *Golden Gate*.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE RUSSIAN TRANSPORT.—New-York is not the only place where steam vessels are built for Russia. Boston has just completed one (the *Manisey*) of 600 tons burden, to be used as a transport on the Amoor River, or for sea service, as may be desired. The trial trip of this vessel was made on Wednesday, in Boston harbor, having on board Captain A. Count, of the Russian Navy, (who contracted for the building of her,) and a number of gentlemen who were invited to witness her trial trip. The steamer left the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, about 10 o'clock, went down the harbor as far as the lower light, and after spending an hour or two sailing among the islands, and making the circuit of the wharves as far as the Navy-Yard, returned to her berth. She was gaily decorated with American and Russian flags and streamers, and presented a fine appearance.

The trial was very satisfactory to all parties interested in her. The engines worked beautifully, and without the least accident or difficulty. Her sailing time from the wharf to the lower light was 52 minutes, and on her return trip she logged 9 knots, which is equal to 10¾ statute miles per hour, against an ebb tide and a strong wind. Her draft is 9½ feet, with nine inches of the propeller out of water; her light draft will be 6½ feet. The *Manisey* was modelled by Samuel H. Pook, Esq., of this city, and was built by Paul Curtis, Esq. She is pronounced by competent judges to be the strongest built ship ever built in Boston. Her length is nearly 200 feet, her width 7 feet, and her depth of hold 12 feet 6 inches. She now draws 9½ feet of water, with 180 tons of coal and a large quantity of freight on board. Her machinery was designed and constructed at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, and consists of a pair of oscillating cylinders 42 inches diameter and 4 feet stroke, which operate a screw 12 feet in diameter, with four blades. She has the common return flue boilers, 6½ feet in diameter and 32 feet short, double riveted, and tested at 75 pounds hydraulic pressure, in addition to the usual pumps attached to the engines, she has a steam donkey-pump and boiler, and a donkey engine for discharging cargo. Orders have been given to take in her cargo and fit her for sea at once.

The Boston Bulletin says: "The vessel in all her parts reflects great credit upon the skill of Boston mechanics, and, it is believed, will not suffer in comparison with the one about completed in New-York for the Russian Government."

The Pandean Homicide—Cunningham Before the City Judge.

The case of DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, charged with the homicide of Pandeen, was brought yesterday before City Judge RUSSELL, on a writ of *certiorari*, for the purpose of having him discharged on bail. His Honor made the following decision, refusing the application:

This is an application to admit the defendant to bail in the above case, on the supposition that it is bailable in its character. I have examined the finding of the Coroner's Inquest, and have concluded from the testimony that it is a case of either murder or justifiable homicide. The evidence is of such a character as to preclude the defendant from being admitted to bail, for bail is only allowed in capital cases, where it stands indifferent whether the party be guilty or innocent of the accusation against him. The application must, therefore, be denied, and the defendant remanded."

Fires.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—At 1¾ o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the second story of No. 55½ Pearl-street, occupied by ELI P. CAOLY as a grocery ware-room. The alarm was given by the Second Ward Police. The amount of damage sustained by Mr. Cooley did not exceed $200, and is covered by insurance. RANSOM WING, brush dealer, who occupied the first floor, had his stock slightly damaged by water. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Hot Engine Company No. 5, but Hose Company No. 56, we are assured, was first on the ground and put out the fire in Pearl-street early Friday morning.

SHED BURNT.—The alarm of fire at a few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday, proceeded from the burning of a shed in Fourteenth-street, near Ninth-avenue. The shed was very old, and damage trifling. At 5¾ o'clock P. M., the shed in the rear of No. 30 Allen-street was discovered to be on fire, but was speedily extinguished. Both sheds are supposed to have been set on fire.

AN ALARM.—The alarm of fire for the Fourth District, shortly after 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of a chimney of the St. Denis Hotel, corner of Eleventh-street and Broadway.

IN ROSE-STREET.—At 10¾ o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the basement of public primary school No. 28, and formerly the Friends' meeting-house, in Rose-st. It originated, it is supposed, among some shavings, and was put out with a loss of about $200.

Police Intelligence.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.—Two lads, neither appearing 16 years of age, were arrested on Thursday, in front of the General Post-Office, in Nassau-street, by officer Phillips, of the Second Precinct, who found them offering for sale daguerreotype cases at the unprecedentedly low price of 15 cents a piece. He promptly took them to the Station-house, where they confessed that they had procured the cases from John Baker, a boy of 16 years, employed at the store of Messrs. Booth & Hayden, No. 27 Maiden-lane. Baker was shortly afterwards taken in custody, when the fact appeared that he had been for a long time robbing his employer of daguerreotype cases, worth 20 cents a piece, and disposing of the same at half price, through the agency of younger boys, whom he employed for that purpose. The amount of cases thus stolen by him are estimated at from twenty to thirty dozens. The young offenders were taken before Justice WELSH, who locked them up for a hearing.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—Two young men, named John Williams, *alias* "Frenchy," and Charles Anderson, *alias* "Nosey," confined in the Sixth Precinct Police Station, charged with a series of burglaries, attempted to escape from confinement Thursday afternoon by wrenching the locks from the cell doors. One of them had partly succeeded, by means of an iron bar, when detected in the attempt by Sergeant Dixon, who came to remove them to the Tombs. Both "Nosey" and "Frenchy" are familiar to the Police, and both have already served terms of imprisonment for former misdeeds.

ANOTHER OF THE ESCAPED ARRESTED.—Mathew Conchlin, one of the party who broke from the Fifth Ward Station-house last Saturday night, was arrested yesterday morning in Broadway, and committed to prison on a charge of burglary. Some of the escaped burglars are still at large.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are travelling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW STYLE OF HAT.—You doubtless have seen KNOX'S *spring style* of hat, which has just been introduced; if not, call at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street and examine it and the large variety of hats and caps you will find there. KNOX prides himself upon his new style, and very justly so, for it *is* about the neatest, the nattiest and most becoming hat that we have seen in many a day.

[Advertisement.]

PERFECTLY BEWITCHING! TRULY ADMIRABLE!—The subject of the most extravagant commendation! Worked up with a sense of interest deep, intense, powerful and absorbing. Presented with a consummate elegance—with a thrilling beauty—with a fascinating splendor—with a piquant perfection, that leaves nothing more to be desired. The great American drama of "The Bride of an Evening" is realizing a success at Barnum's Museum, every afternoon and evening, wholly beyond all example. If you have not yet seen it, go to-day. Go at once!

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. *All other qualities equally low.* Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Wherever Civilization has penetrated these Pills are in demand. The stomach, the lungs, and the intestines, are the organs most assailable by disease in all climates, and upon these the remedial action of this medicine is rapid, thorough and invariable.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING STYLES NECK-TIES, JOINVILLE SCARFS, &c., of new make and patterns. Also, a full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, AT RETAIL.
D. C. BELLOCK & Co., No. 150 Broadway, corner of Liberty-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Jessie Brown," "The Pilot," and "Jumbo Jum," are to be performed at this favorite Theatre to-night. Such a programme cannot fail filling the house, without any comment of ours.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Institution for the exclusive and successful *treatment of discharges* from the ear and partial deafness, removed from Broadway to No. 26 St. Marks-place. Consultation each morning.

Brooklyn City Items.

The Americans and Republicans in the Eighteenth Ward have placed the following ticket in nomination: *For Alderman*—A. M. SUYDAM; *For Supervisor*—S. M. MERRER; *For Assessor*—D. JULIAN; *For Constable*—JACOB MORRIS. "The People," in the Eleventh Ward, have placed in nomination the following ticket: *For Alderman*—E. T. BACKHOUSE; *For Supervisor*—JOHN W. HUNTER; *For Assessor*—WM. W. RAWLINGS; *For Constable*—ALFRED HORTON.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward, *irrespective of party*, was held last evening at the corner of Court and Douglass streets, at which the recent independent nominations were repudiated, and a *Committee was appointed to select candidates*, and report at a meeting to be held Monday evening next.

The following ticket has been nominated in the Sixth Ward by the Republicans:

For Alderman—George Curtis.
For Supervisor—George A. Jarvis.
For Assessor—Richard Whipple.
For Constable—Israel Skidmore.

The keeper of a groggery in the Eastern District, named DANIEL KILLSNER, committed suicide Thursday last by hanging himself, because his mistress deserted him. The same woman cleaned the body of jewelry before the Coroner left the premises.

The evidence in the libel suit before the Circuit Court against ASHER G. PERLEE, was closed yesterday, and the case will be submitted to the jury by the Court this morning.

There was an error in the report of the Republican City Convention yesterday morning. Judge BERGEN is made to say that the law extending the term of the financial officers of Brooklyn, was unconstitutional; when, to the contrary, he said that it was constitutional.

A sneak thief, named BENJAMIN WILEY, from New-York, was arrested by Officer WARDY, of the Fourth Precinct, yesterday, for stealing door mats. He was sent to the Penitentiary.

New-Jersey Items.

In West Hoboken, some fifty persons are said to be faguring the method of the new life, in the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. Many have been converted, and several will be baptized *to-morrow* (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock, by Rev. C. A. BUCKNER, in the river, foot of *Fifth-street, Hoboken.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, March 26.

$5,000 Ill. Int. '47	92½	450 Hudson Riv. R. R.	27½
1,000 Virginia 6s	92	100 do	s30 27½
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	82½	50 do	s3 27¾
1,000 do	82¾	125 do	b10 27¾
45,000 do	83	200 do	s30 27
5,000 do	82½	100 do	s30 27
2,000 Cal. St. 7s	86½	300 do	s10 27
2,000 Chi. City Wat. Ln.	85	250 do	b30 27½
2,500 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	90	50 do	s15 27
2,000 E. R. R. 2d M. B. '62	81	250 do	27
8,000 Read. R. R. Bs '66,	68	500 Harlem Railroad	13¾
10,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds	94	100 do	13¾
10,000 do	s60 93¾	200 do	s30 13¾
5,000 do	s30 93¾	200 do	b30 13¾
500 do	93¾	300 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	53
12,000 L. C. & M. L. G. Bs	84¾	50 do	s30 53¼
2,000 Fecr. & O. 8 p.c. Bs	78	165 La C. & Miss R. R.	9¾
20 Merchants Bank	108¾	200 do	b60 9¾
22 Merch. Bank Scrip	107	250 Clevs. & Pitts. R. R.	25
10 National Bank	10½	100 Reading R. R.	53
20 Am. Ex. Bank	104¼	1200 do	52¾
5 Nassau Bank	98	200 do	s30 52¾
5 Commonwealth Bk.	89¾	200 do	b60 53
50 Bk. of Commerce	102¾	200 do	b10 52¾
15 Canton Co.	22	100 do	s10 52¾
5 do	21¾	400 do	s60 52¾
36 Penn. Coal Co.	70	100 do	s 52¾
15 Cary Impv't. Co.	7½	90 Mich. Cen. R. R.	67
100 do	7¾	220 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	24
300 Cum. Coal Co.	19	200 do	24¼
50 do	s30 19¾	50 do	24¼
400 do	s15 19	50 do	s30 24¼
62 Pacific M. S. Co.	76¾	150 do	24¼
25 do	77	50 do	b10 24½
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88¾	200 do	s5 24
450 do	s30 88¾	100 do	b3 24
100 do	s60 88¾	100 do	23¾
450 do	s30 88¾	100 do	23¾
100 Erie Railroad	s30 24¾	210 M. So. & N. Ia. p.s	47
25 do	24¾	370 do	47¾
510 do	24¾	50 Panama Railroad	106
50 do	s30 25	25 Clevs. Col. & Cin. Rit	91
100 do	b10 24¾	50 do	90½
100 do	24¾	50 do	s30 90½
200 do	s30 24¾	100 C. & R. Island R. R.	76¾
115 Gals. & Chicago R.R.	91	100 do	76
100 do	s30 90¾	200 do	76
50 do	s30 90¾	50 do	s10 76
25 do	90¾	50 do	s10 76
200 Clev. & Toledo R.R.	45	40 do	b10 76
50 do	s30 45¼	1000 do	s30 76¼

Reported Sales by Auction.

$3,000 N. Y. & H. R. 7s	105½	10 Park Bank	95¾
4,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93¾	15 Hanover Bank	94¾
2,000 Gal. & C. R. 7s	93¾	do	94¾
2,500 N. Y. State 5s	112¾	10 Continental Bank	97¾
2,000 Sacram'o City 10s	64¾	80 Niag'a Fire Ins. Co.	140
1,000 do	63	20 Puig's Fire Ins. Co.	110
1,000 Tex. City 6s	95	10 Beekman Fire Ins.	112¾
1,000 Tex. H. & A. 1st 7s	90	50 National Bank	105¾
3,000 L. C. 6s	to 95	20 Oriental Bank	90
5 N. Y. Watertown City	95	20 People's Bank	94
200 N. Y. & Phil. Trad'n	93¼	10 Indem. Fire Ins. Co.	87
87 Gal. & Chicago R.R.	89¾	100 Brooklyn City R.R.	95

FRIDAY, March 26—P. M.

The European news by the *Niagara*, at Halifax, was but partially telegraphed up to the close of Change hour this afternoon. The decline in Cotton is considerable, though not unlooked for here, as it was known that large arrivals would soon relieve the very low stock on sale in Liverpool, and most likely bring down the extreme prices paid by the trade some weeks past. There is no movement reported in Breadstuffs. The English Funds are quoted steady in London, and the satisfactory announcement had been made in Parliament that all misunderstanding with France had been happily terminated. As this announcement was not made in London until Friday night, and the steamer sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, we have no report of its influence on the English Stock Exchange.

The opinion of our market for Money is very general, both at bank and on the Street, that the ease of supply has at no time since the crisis been more decided than this week. Many of the Stock Brokers are themselves quite full of money, lenders instead of borrowers, so that this source of demand, at call, is less active than at the beginning of the month. The impression is that some considerable sums have been taken at bank, at low rates, for employment in Exchange, and that a larger amount than reported on Monday has been invested by the Banks in Treasury Bills. The rate of Exchange on London this afternoon is 107@107¼ for bank and bankers' and 106@107 for commercial bills; the market rather quiet and not likely to take decided shape before Tuesday next, when the mail for the *Arabia from this port will close.* The Sub-Treasury balance this afterdoon, stands $6,136,857. The ordinary payments and disbursements for a day or two past, are about equalized. The Customs continue to be paid mostly in Gold, the discount on 3 ℔ cent. Treasury Bills being too small to induce the importers to hunt them up, except when considerable sums are wanted.

The dealings on the Stock Exchange this week have partaken more of the character of a regular contest, with very irregular fortune to either party, between the *Bulls* and *Bears*, inside the Board, than for some months past. The market was turned this forenoon in favor of the short sellers on most of the share list—the decline, like the advance of yesterday, being largest upon Michigan Southern, Hudson River and Rock Island. The last-named was done yesterday as high as 79 ℔ cent.; this morning as low as 74½, closing at 75½ in the afternoon. The reaction in Michigan Southern was equal to 3 ℔ cent. on the preference, and 3½@4 ℔ cent. on the common shares. Hudson River fell off 1@1½ ℔ cent., and Reading 1 ℔ cent. Erie fluctuated between 24½@24½ ℔ *cent., or 1 ℔ cent. below yesterday's range.* State Stocks were rather steady, and Illinois Central Bonds active at a concession of ¼@½ ℔ cent. New-York Central Shares had a steady support against a disposition to bear the market on seller's option. *The general market closed without any very decided tone; the fight still going on between the two parties of speculators, the majority, of course, so far as the inside influence of the Board is concerned, being on the side of the sellers, and this wholly irrespective of the condition of the Money market or the news from Europe.*

The California mail and treasure packet of the 5th March arrived at this port early to-day, delivering $1,403,949 in Gold, as against $1,127,000 by the *corresponding steamer* last season; so that the increase of about 30 ℔ cent. in the deliveries since the 1st January keeps up pretty uniform. The mining advices by this mail strengthen the calculation that the rule of increase will hold good for some months to come, if not throughout the year. The San Francisco *Shipping List* reports as follows:

"The shipments of treasure by this steamer promises to exceed that of Feb. 20, as the obligations of purchasers of merchandize now maturing are not only more extensive, but, as far as we can learn, are being satisfactorily met. Money is more in demand, but facilities are comparatively easy, requiring no occasion for a change of previous quotations.

Gold bars are not in excessive supply, and the demand good. As we write we learn of lots of 850 fine being offered at ½ ℔ cent. discount.

The receipts of the State Treasurer for the month ending Feb. 28, leave a cash balance on hand of $484,854 38, and that of the Treasurer of this County, up to same date, reached $146,284 37 as in his possession.

State 7 ℔ cents, new issue, are held at 75c.@76c., but the drafts appear to be the highest offered rates."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes the following list of attaching creditors of ADAMS & Co., who were ordered, by decrees in the Fourth District Court, to be paid in full out of the assets of that house:

Sarah Batchelder	$2,615 14	Jesse Richardson	$1,462 27
Charles Gallagher	7,976 21	Acel's Van Damme	8,660 01
Anthony Ludlam	4,052 89	Edward Stanly	531 29
Charles Holling	5,430 98	Thomas A. Lynch	2,476 83
Michael Canavan	883 14	Thomas A. Lynch	2,824 47
Orrin S. Dorman	4,121 44	James E. Painter	2,954 47
George O. Whitney	6,220 76	Merrick G. Read	2,749 80
Edmund K. Aldrich	920 72	Richard Savage	1,167 81
Martin Burke	2,262 27	John H. Dall	51,209 29
Alfred Wheelwright	2,504 83	Abia A. Selover	45,819 92
Fisk & Loring	2,189 60	Albert E. Field	13,647 77
Charles M. Plum	2,190 07		
Total			$326,714 23

The *Bulletin* adds:

"There is at present only about $47,000 in the hands of the Receiver to satisfy these demands, which will be paid out in the order we have given above. The remainder will be paid when the assets are reduced to possession, if ever. It is well understood that some of the claims mentioned above, although brought in the name of different parties, are or were in reality the property of PALMER, COOK & Co."

We are requested to state that the April interest on the Bonds of the Hamilton and St. Joseph Railroad will be paid as usual at the Bank of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The majority of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern Company have adopted and authorized a circular in regard to Proxies at the ensuing yearly election of Directors on the 28th of April to take place at Toledo, Ohio. It is understood, also, that the minority of the Board, consisting of Messrs. JERVIS, OLYPHANT and RIGGS have issued, under date of the 24th inst., a private counter circular to the stockholders, soliciting authority to constitute themselves proxies. In reference to this subject, we have been favored with the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 26, 1858.

William Walcott, Esq., Treasurer Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, stockholders of your Company, have had their attention called to two circulars asking for proxies for the ensuing election. One of the circulars, dated 16th March, inst., is signed by yourself as Secretary *pro tem.*, and is stated to be "By order of the Board." In that circular, stockholders who cannot attend the election are requested to return their proxies to your office, "with or without the name of the person whom they may wish to vote upon their stock;" and they are informed that "If the proxy is returned in blank, a person will be designated by the Board at their meeting, on the 28th of April, to vote upon your Stock." Yours, &c.,

"WILLIAM WALCOTT, Secretary *pro tem.*

"By order of the Board."

Messrs. Barrows, Gardner, Prouty, Sibly, Walcott and Wright voted for the resolution.

Messrs. Bliss, Jervis, Olyphant and Riggs against it.

Messrs. Beardsley, Colfax and Potter were absent.

I see no impropriety in answering your second question, as any stockholder has a right to examine the books for himself, and to know the interest which the Directors hold in the property intrusted to their charge. Presuming that your object in making these inquiries is to promote the interests of the Company, and inasmuch as a small minority of the Board have issued a circular upon their own account, requesting proxies, it is but fair to give you the names of the other ten Directors also, with the amount of stock held by each, thus affording the Stockholders an opportunity of selecting for themselves, if they desire to send their proxies to any other member of the Board.

Directors, with Amount of Stock held by each March 15, 1858.

	Shares.		
	Old Stock.	Guaranteed Stock.	Total.
Nelson Beardsley	200	210	470
R. S. Burrows	—	460	460
George Bliss	10	—	10
Schuyler Colfax	3	27	30
Ransom Gardner	102	92	244
John B. Jervis	4	14	10
Robert M. Olyphant*	—	—	677
Clarkson N. Potter	365	144	509
John S. Prouty	443	234	677
Joseph K. Riggs	—	—	—
Hiram Sibley	39	40	73
William Walcott	80	370	450
Jno. C. Wright	—	60	60

* None in his name, but 260 shares in the name of Olyphant's Sons.

Yours respectfully,
WM. WALCOTT, Treasurer and Secretary *pro tem.*
To Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, WM. B. WELLES, CALVIN BURR and others.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the port	$1,820,022	$1,170,258	$1,235,296
Thrown on market	1,062,867	1,208,616	1,406,151
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$28,858,188	$29,813,078	$16,562,600
Thrown on market	27,651,396	30,401,516	16,491,220

The following is the summary for the week:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehoused. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,104	$346,559	82	$36,351	311	$94,315
Man. of Cotton	794	162,931	197	47,991	663	119,921
Man. of Silk	209	117,203	89	30,677	120	104,713
Man. of Flax	398	89,397	151	36,913	320	92,399
Miscellaneous	295	69,033	19	6,819	233	44,260
Total	3,399	$1,075,023	508	$160,312	1,834	$459,068
		180,212				1,075,683
Total Entered		$1,235,296	Total Marketed			$1,406,151

LaCrosse—The Albany Directors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES, of Friday, is a letter dated Wisconsin, March 20, signed "Northwest," attempting to excite prejudice against some of the present Directors of the LaCrosse Railroad Company. The writer of that letter is well known to be one of the agents of the old Board who has been recently discharged from the service of the Company, and who, in the loss of his pay, imagines great loss to the stockholders. It is only necessary to assure stock and bondholders that the work upon the road has not been suspended since the election of the Eastern Directors, and will continue until it is completed to LaCrosse, in November next. That the judgment obtained by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN *was fraudulent, is a slander and misrepresentation*, as the Company hold a stipulation to correct any excess or mistake in the amount due to him upon a resurvey of the road. The Legislature of Wisconsin will, doubtless, communicate to the Eastern Directors any complaints that may be presented from any responsible source, before taking any action injurious to the road or to their character.

AN EASTERN DIRECTOR.

Real Estate Sales.—March 26.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

At Castleton, S. I., a cottage and 2½ acres improved land	$2,200
Near Hackensack, N. J., a cottage and 5 acres improved land	3,020
At New-Durham, N. J., a house and 5 acres improved land	2,150
2-story brick house and lot, No. 114 Court-street, Brooklyn—lot 20x100	3,000
3-story brick house and lot, No. 420 Pacific-street, 20x71.6	4,850
3-story brick house and lot, No. 410 Pacific-street, 22x100	4,850
2-story brick house and lot, No. 179 Dean-street, 20x100	4,000
4 years leasehold, No. 34 Hudson-street, New-York, 20x52	600

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 26.

MESS PORK, advanced. Sales 1,100 barrels at $15 75. BULK PORK advanced ¼ cent. Sales 700,000 pounds at 5¾c. for Shoulders, and 4c. for Sides. WHISKEY, active sales, 1,800 barrels at 17½c. FLOUR firm.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 26.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active. Red, $1@1 10. CORN active and buoyant at late prices. WHISKY dull and drooping. PROVISIONS firm.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 25.

COTTON—The sales of the week add up 3,000 bales, at prices ranging from 6¾c.@12¼c. Receipts of the week 11,500 bales. RICE steady. STERLING EXCHANGE declined.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 26.

The *Niagara's* news was received here to-day, and published in the regular evening editions of the Associated Press. The sales of COTTON before the publication of the news was 5,000 bales; afterwards, a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. was reported. The sales of the week add up 62,500 bales, and the receipts 56,000. The receipts at this port up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, fall short 23,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 220,000 bales. FLOUR—$4 37½@$4 55. DRY SALTED MEATS—Shoulders, 6c.; Hams, 7½c., and Sides, 8c. LARD—firm. RICE COFFEE—Sales of the week, 11,500 bales at prices ranging from 10¾c@11¾c. Receipts of the week, 14,500 bags. Stock, 6,000 bags. Against 60,000 last year. STERLING EXCHANGE, 165½. Exchange on New-York, 99½@99¾.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.—First Board*—$5,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 87¾; $500 City 6s, 1882, 93¼; $500 City 6s, new, 93¼; $1,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 83¼; $1,000 do., 83¾; $12,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 95; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 5s, 84½; $6,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 87; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 89; $500 Lehigh 6s, 93¾; 200 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¾; 10 do., 9½; 11 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 31¾; 30 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; 375 Reading Railroad, 26¾; 50 Wilmington and Rimira Railroad, 13½; 3 Western Bank, 40; 20 Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, 28¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '67, 114¾; Philadelphia 6s, 93½@93¾; Philadelphia 6s, '82, 93¼@93¾; Philadelphia 6s, new, 93½@93¾; Pennsylvania 6s, 86½@87; Reading Railroad, 26¾@26¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 76@79; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 88@90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '50, 92@93; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 98@99; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 86½@87; Morris Canal Consolidated, 46@49; Morris Canal Preferred, 60@63¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 80¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 60¾@61¼; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 60¾@61¼; Schuylkill Navigation Bonds, 62@66; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 11@13; Long Island, 11¾@12¾; Girard Bank, 36½@37; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 62@64; North Penn'sylvania Railroad, 12¾@13; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 85¼@86; New Creek, ¾@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 17¾@17¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	SAIL.
North America	Portland	Liverpool	March 20
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	March 20
Niagara	do	Liverpool	April 3
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 3
Vanderbilt	do	New-York	April 10
Bremen	do	Southampton	April 10
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	April 15

From Europe.

Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	March 4
Fulton	Liverpool	New-York	March 10
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	March 17
Alps	Liverpool	New-York	March 17
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	March 17
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	March 24

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall—From California—GEN. G. A. LEVY, Mrs. Levy and infant, H. McDermott, E. Brehan and servant, S. A. Munroe, Mrs. A. B. O. Bear, J. W. Parke, Thos. Day, R. Lacey and infant, B. Barrows, lady and infant, A. Brigham, S. Beam, H. T. Byman, L. Cable, T. Wood, S. Chase, D. J. Clark, J. C. Coleman, J. C. Simpson, C. W. Griffith, R. Reese, David Jones, R. Westoby, lady and infant, T. Hill, lady and infant, Rev. Mr. Stockwell, lady and 2 sons, M. Finnerman, C. Wood, J. G. Reide, Miss Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. Hosmier, W. E. Wier, A. V. Hyman, C. F. Raymond, L. F. Grozinger, D. F. Foll, F. R. Allaire, T. F. Low, Charles Wigand, R. Gervarin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Krauss, W. W. Berrell, Bill Becket, F. Valle, W. Boochard, L. Stanton, A. Jones, W. J. ——, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mrs. Wastlewater, James Lanning, L. Munger, J. Matthews, Mrs. Beers, J. Thompson, S. Hoffman, J. Anderson, J. Sweeney, Jr., J. Burd, F. Cook, R. J. Cook, J. W. Adams, H. Leopold, A. H. Williamson, H. Simerson, R. Wilson, J. Vanderpool, Mrs. S. Shannon, M. Weber, H Berling